THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, Editor and Proprietor.
TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance.
VOLUME XV. CENTRE HALL, CENTRE CO., PA., THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1882. NUMBER 1.

On Your Grave.

Love, on your grave in the ground
Sweet flowers I planted are growing—
Lilies and violets abound,
Pansies border it round,
And cowslips, all of my sowing;
A creeper is rying to cover
Your name with a kiss like a lover.

Dear, on your grave, in my heart,
Grow flowers you planted when living,
Memories that cannot depart,
Faith in life's holier part,
Love, all of your giving;
And Hope, climbing higher, is surer
To reach you as life grows purer.
—*Arthur O'Shaughnessy.*

Two Men I Know.

I know a duke; well—let him pass—
I may not call his grace an ass;
Though if I did, I'd do no wrong—
Save to the asses and my song.

The duke is neither wise nor good;
He gambols, drinks, scorns womanhood,
And at the age of twenty-four
Was worn and battered as three-score.

I know a waiter in Pall Mall,
Who works, and waits and reasons well;
Is gentle, courteous and refined,
And has a magnet in his mind.

What is it makes his graceless grace
So like a jockey out of place?
What makes a waiter—tell who can—
So very like a gentleman?

Perhaps their mothers! God is great!
Perhaps 'tis accident—or fate!
Perhaps because—hold not my pen!
We can breed horses, but not men!
—*English Paper.*

Walter Blakely's Masterpiece.

"Are you going out, Ellen?" asked Mrs. Vivian, as her daughter entered the room, equipped for a walk.

"Yes, mother dear, I am going down to meet papa. He said he should return by the Park stream." She closed the door as she spoke.

Mr. Vivian, his wife, and his daughter, Ellen, had come northward so that he might enjoy a little fishing, of which he was extremely fond. He had very fortunately hired a portion of a stream which ran through the grounds of a certain Mr. Rothay, a wealthy London man, who, having met Mr. Vivian on a committee when the latter was a member for a Western borough, had now claimed acquaintance and placed the preserved fish in his demesne at Mr. Vivian's disposal. On this particular morning Ellen had arranged to meet her father in the grounds of Ben Lydding, so she had set out, as we have seen.

Ellen Vivian was scarcely nineteen, quick-witted, daring and imaginative. A bright, honest, but not exactly a pretty face was lighted up by a pair of gray eyes, alas! rather short-sighted, which looked at you with a trustful expression.

Entering the park gates boldly she followed the not-too-well marked path along the stream, intent only upon joining her father. The park was perfectly silent, save for the rippling murmur of the river and the twittering of the birds in the bushes which overhung the deep pools—the home of many a lusty trout. Ellen paused more than once to look about her, for with all her bravery she was apt to feel nervous at times; and her pet terror, I must confess, was a cow. That cows were useful animals Miss Vivian would not have denied, but why they should look at her so and "moo" in such a very savage manner she could not divine.

She had not gone very far along the bank of the stream when as she turned a corner she perceived something right in her path. What could it be? She paused and endeavored to make out the object. It was not moving; she would approach, she thought, and under cover of the brushwood try to see what it was. To return would never do. Suppose her father were awaiting her—suppose the figure were her father! This last idea decided her. She advanced; the "thing," whatever it was, moved, and then an unmistakably English voice—not her father's—called out:

"Come along, my girl, I shan't eat you. There is nothing to be afraid of."

So it was not a cow, after all; it was only a man—a much less dangerous animal; and Ellen, though inwardly rather indignant at the free-and-easy tone of the speaker, recollected that her country costume and the imperfect view the person must have had of her appearance might excuse his want of courtesy. She therefore came forward quickly, her eyes fixed upon the ground. As she approached she managed to look up, and through her dark lashes she made out a young and apparently good-looking man seated at his easel sketching the very pretty bit of landscape before him. The artist very politely arose and making way for her to pass said:

"I trust I caused you no alarm. I perceived you hesitated to advance just now."

Ellen looked up and met a very admiring gaze fixed upon her. She blushed and looked down as she replied:

"I was a little frightened at first. I took you for a cow! I am rather short-sighted. I beg your pardon."

"I am very glad you sopped as you did; you did me a great favor," he said.

"How?" said Ellen, "I do not understand."

"I was enabled o put you into my picture. I s now complete; no one can deny that I have been sketching the beau ies of Ben Lydding."

Blushing at the compliment Ellen bowed and passed on. The young man continued to follow with his eyes her retreating figure, and as she disappeared he heaved a sigh and returned to his work, but not to the landscape—that would not escape him—the impression made upon him by this wood-nymph might. So he addressed himself to producing a careful likeness of Ellen, and when the portraiture was complete he looked upon it with evident satisfaction.

"I would give up my chance of being hung on the line for an introduction to that charming girl. I wonder who she is? Something out of the usual run of tourists, I expect. I wonder how she came here? I wish she would come back."

But she didn'. Walter Blakely waited for fully half an hour, but Ellen did not reappear; so he reluctantly returned to luncheon at the Hall, where he was staying for a few days as the guest of young Rothay, his college chum. He had been struck by Ellen's appearance more particularly because it seemed to him that he had met her somewhere before. We all know that there are times when a novel scene presents itself to our mind as an old acquaintance; we seem to recognize the surroundings as if we had visited the place in a previous state of existence. That hill and that river appear to our eyes like old friends, although we are conscious we have never visited the neighborhood before.

It was some such feeling as this that now occupied Walter Blakely. He pondered long upon the subject, but gave it up at last; and went out to meet the post. He encountered the letter carrier in the village, and received his packet of correspondence. He recognized one particular handwriting, and opened that envelope first. The letter contained an offer—an engagement as artist to an illustrated paper. He was to travel, to see new countries, and to send his sketches home. Would he undertake the journey for a year? Would he not? He did not hesitate a moment. He had no ties in London near enough to detain him. The short space accorded for preparation was amply sufficient for him. Go? Of course he would go; and he at once telegraphed his answer in the affirmative.

But no sooner had he dispatched the irrevocable message than the thought occurred to him, how was he to finish his picture? Not the portrait of the fair unknown—that was nothing—but the large picture at which he had been working for some weeks, intending to send it to the "Grosvenor," or perchance to the Royal academy. He had hoped to finish this picture, and its title, already fixed in his mind, was "By Mount, and Stream, and Sea." He had almost finished the first tableau, taken from an old experience of his own—the rescue of a young child from a crag whereon she had descended and from which the child was unable to return. The picture was intended to represent the first dawn of affection in the heart of the rescuer. The second was his meeting the girl, now grown up, at a picnic; his declaration of love and acceptance. The third was to be the scene of a wreck, where he carries ashore the dead body of his betrothed, drowned on her way to a warmer climate by the wintry sea.

These ideas had presented themselves very vividly to Blakely, and as he walked home he half-regretted his impulsive determination. How was he to finish his pictures? And yet how could he give up certain employment? It would be grasping at the shadow for the substance, and he reluctantly made up his mind to adhere to his new engagement.

He sauntered thoughtfully homeward, and was about to enter the park gate when he perceived two ladies approaching from the house. He naturally stepped aside to permit them to pass through, and to his great delight and astonishment perceived that the younger of the two was the beautiful girl he had that morning encountered. He raised his hat; the elder lady acknowledged his courtesy by an inclination of the head, the younger took no notice of him at all; and he passed on to the house burning with curiosity to know who the visitors were.

But in this laudable endeavor he was foiled. It so happened that a certain Mrs. Claydon and her daughter had called at the same time as Mrs. Vivian and Ellen. The native servant had mixed the people up, and when young Blakely inquired who the visitors were, the footman answered glibly enough:

"Mrs. and Miss Claydon, and—"

"Thank you," replied Blakely, not waiting for the conclusion of the sentence. "Claydon! I wonder what her Christian name is? I'm sure I've met her before to-day. What a fine young girl she is! I will make a point of getting introduced at the archery meeting to-morrow. I'm half in love already."

It so happened that the next day and the day following were wet. On the third day Blakely was obliged to return to London. But during these two wet days he had made great progress with his academy picture, as he called it. Wisely utilizing the material at hand, he had improved upon his sketch of the stream in the park, and had painted the young and pretty Miss Claydon as the heroine of his romance. The young artist took a pride and delight in dwelling upon this portion of his picture. The girl returned again and again to his mind; he recalled every feature, and, as a writer will at last become quite attached to a character of his own creation, so Walter Blakely formed a romantic and altogether unreasonable affection for a young lady he had only seen twice in his life. He had already ascertained that Miss Claydon was rich, and of a "sweet disposition," and, so far as Mrs. Rothay could tell, quit heart-whole. Love at first sight is unusual, but by no means so unusual as some people believe, and Blakely had worked himself up to a high pitch of devotion for the absent and wealthy beauty.

He went to town and made his arrangements; he worked hard at his picture and actually finished it. A month after he left for the United States by the line of steamers from Glasgow.

It was a tempestuous day, but the well-found vessel cared very little for the rolling seas that bore down upon her from the northwest. Still she pitched sufficiently to render it convenient for the ladies to remain below, and as night wore on, and the Irish coast was looming on the bow, most of the men retired to snatch a quiet night's rest under the shelter of the Derry headlands.

But alas, for the vanity of human foresight! A thick fog came down as the daylight began to show itself in the east. The steamer made her way carefully toward the rugged coast. Suddenly a grinding noise was heard, and ere any one could cry "Stop her!" a tremendous thump told the news that the fine ship had struck upon a sunken rock, while another and another shock, succeeded by a rending of the timbers, awoke the affrighted passengers to all the horrors of shipwreck.

The poor emigrants forward were the first on deck, and in a semi-clothed state they ran frantically about, mad with terror and the sense of helplessness. The captain and chief officer, cool as ever, tried, and not with success, to calm this seething mass of human beings as they rushed to the side. Holding them in check for a moment by moral force the captain ordered out the boats. The crew worked bravely, and discipline told. The boats were got out. Meantime the few cabin passengers had come on deck, and stood huddled together on the poop. The men assisted in getting the quarter boats down, and then, all being ready, the ladies were lifted in. The long, rolling swell made it a matter of some difficulty to enter the boats alongside, but even this was successfully accomplished.

All danger was apparently over. Land was close at hand, when suddenly a skiff, pulling through the semi-darkness, came directly toward the gig in which some of the cabin passengers were seated. A warning cry came too late. Borne upon the crest of a rising wave the boat came on unmercifully. A crash, and in a moment the occupants of the smaller boat were struggling in the waves. Blakely struck out, but had not proceeded many feet when he felt himself clutched by a despairing hand and almost pulled under water.

By a great effort he disengaged himself, and after a struggle succeeded in bringing the drowning person safely to the shore. A hundred ready hands soon dragged them in, and the roaring water hissed away in wrath, baulked of its prey. Cheers and praises which sounded strangely to his English ears were all unheeded. The dawn had revealed to Blakely that the lady he had rescued was Miss Claydon. He would the day before have given his future to know that she was on board.

He saw her safely bestowed, and then hurried off to assist the other passengers. No lives were lost, all had come safely ashore, but the b ge was lying in the stately ship t by the rising waves, and ro- ceeding, althoug crippled. Anoth graphed fo d gage wo and e th

Blakely believed his star was in the ascendant. He had done a chivalrous action. No further introduction was necessary. He would call next day and renew his acquaintance, and then, afterward—who could tell?

But the next day he was unable to move; a severe bruise and sprain, which in the excitement had been unnoticed, kept him in bed fuming at his ill luck. Three days afterward when he inquired at the hotel he could discover no trace of Miss Claydon; nor, on no less authority than the purser's list of passengers, had any one of the name, nor had any lady answering the description, been entered as on board the ill-fated ship.

He succeeded in ascertaining that a young lady had been received into the hotel on the morning of the wreck, but had gone away with a lady and gentleman in a carriage to a mansion in the neighborhood. A note had been left for a gentleman who had rescued her, and this note Blakely at once asked to see.

It was a warm and most grateful tribute of thanks from the lady's friends, and a postscript written by herself showed how deeply indebted she was to her preserver, and how anxious to thank him in person. Her address was attached, and the signature was "E Vivian." She had only come from Scotland on a visit, and as a guest of the owners of the Steam Line.

"Well, I could have declared it was my charming young friend of Ben Lydding," murmured Walter, as he folded the gushing missive. "I can't go all that way to call; we sail to-morrow. Just my luck! Oh, if she had only been the other!"

So he sat down and wrote a suitable reply, and then went on board a vessel which had been sent to take the passengers on. In less than a fortnight he was in New York.

Winter passed, spring came, and the end of April found Blakely again in London. His picture had been tendered to the academy and declined; then it had found its way to the kindly portals of the "Grosvenor," and there the rejected "masterpiece" had found an appreciative welcome. The artist entered, and naturally sought his own work.

As he approached it he met his old friends, Mrs. Rydal and her daughters, who all welcomed him joyfully

"We had no idea you were in England, Mr. Blakely. When did you arrive? We were just admiring your picture—how charming it is! We are all puzzled to know where you met Miss Vivian, and how you managed to obtain such an excellent likeness—and such subjects, too!"

"Particularly as she says she has never seen you," continued Katie Rydal.

"I assure you I have never seen the lady you name; but, Mrs. Rydal, if you wish to make me really happy, do introduce me to that lady—Miss Claydon, I believe."

He indicated as he spoke the object of his hopes, who at that moment, apparently oblivious of everything around her, was studying the painting she had such good reasons to recognize.

"Mr. Blakely, you cannot be serious. That is Miss Vivian; she came with us. Ellen, dear—come, Mr. Blakely."

Walter Blakely was almost incredulous until he heard Ellen's name pronounced, and as he took her hand he said:

"At last, Miss Vivian, I have the happiness of meeting and speaking to you; and though we have met twice—"

"Three times," she said, as she frankly gave him her hand. "Don't you remember the child you picked up in Wales, I am afraid to say how long ago? I twice owe to you my life, Mr. Blakely. How can I ever repay the debt?"

Walter murmured something which brought the swift blushes to her cheeks, but she did not seem displeased.

"That picture must have been a true inspiration," he added. "We have met—'By Mount, and Stream, and Sea.' May there not be another meeting yet, Miss Vivian, and one that is destined to no parting on earth?"

He spoke more to himself than to her, and answered his half question with a look so trusting that he took her hand and pressed it as they stood.

She did not withdraw it for a moment, and then in a whisper he said:

"May I hope?"

This time there was no reply; but the sweet silence gave consent, and there was no need of words between them.

Jamaica---the Land of Plenty.

In the woods the soil literally disappears beneath an inextricable mass of creepers, ferns and rare lichens and mosses of a freshness and vigor of vegetation almost incredible. The most exquisite, natural rockeries, overgrown with rare plants, meet the eye at every turn. The gnarled roots and massive limbs of the giant forest trees are draped with quaint and beautiful parasites, which fling their delicate flower-gemmed tendrils from branch to branch and droop in heavy, graceful sprays from among the densely foliaged boughs. Avalanches of hoary old men's beard, and frightful, scaly, snake-like looking witches entangle the dead monarchs of the forest, which cumber the ground in numbers, and beneath their sheltering warmth the most lovely little shells find refuge. Trocatellas akitinas, and a hundred others, all striped and barred with beautiful rainbow tints, pale pink and gray, amber and black, pure transparent white and somber brown, funny little fungi (jungoes we call them) grow on the soft decayed wood of the dead trees. Big umbrella-shaped fellows, under which "dupies" (ghosts) are said to sit, and beautiful soft white ones, with prettily-crimped edges, which are awfully nice to eat; when boiled they make the most delicious soup. We have no end of nice eatables growing in our woods. Epicures go gastronomically mad over our vegetable delicacies. The mountain cabbage is a great favorite. This is a slender, graceful palmetto, and just between the body of the tree and plume-like crown of serrated leaves which graces the extreme top is a soft, white heart, cozily nestled between closely packed layers of cool green bark. This makes the most delicious vegetable possible when boiled and eaten with butter. It far exceeds in delicacy and flavor any cabbage ever grown. The soup made from it, too, is just splendid, and the pickles are too lovely for anything. The rivers abound in delicious fish, mountain mullet, calapevit (which from time immemorial piscatory epicures have extolled), cray fish, shrimps, eels, crabs and many others, too numerous to mention. The seacoasts abound with turtle, great and small; manatee or far-famed sea-cow, lobsters, oysters, conch and mussels of all descriptions. Delicious fruits grow wild everywhere. The Avocado pear, the guava, the shaddock, the Tangerine orange, the Spanish lime, the cashew, the musk and watermelon, the passion flower cup, the granadilla and ever so many more.

MacLeod, of McLeod, is an eccentric riton, who recently arrived at Nice, rance, with some remarkable traveling npanions—two huge cats, each acpanied with a personal attendant.

Bogus Brilliants.

"How do your diamonds compare with the genuine?"

"Put them side by side and you can't tell them apart. Let me show you some samples," and the dealer turned to his iron safe and got out a box of unset "diamonds" of about three carats each. Handing the scribe a dainty pair of tweezers he requested him to examine the stones before the light. The reporter picked up one of the gems as carefully as though it were a $20,000 stone, and held it before his optics. It sparkled brilliantly, was cut perfectly, and anybody but an expert would suppose it to be a genuine diamond. The reporter was tempted to slip the stone up his sleeve, until he asked the price of it, when, getting the reply, "One dollar," he dropped it as though it was poisonous.

"Here are some thirty beautiful specimens," remarked the merchant, as he unfolded another paper and laid before the scribe half a dozen stones about the size of a door knob. These are worn principally by gamblers on account of their extraordinary size. "They come a great deal higher than those others I have shown you. I sell these at $2.50 apiece, or a pair of them for a serio-comic singer's earrings at $4 25. They are exceedingly brilliant, you see, and at night shine like a locomotive headlight. Here are a lot of little diamonds that sell from twenty-five to seventy-five cents each." "Are these made of paste or fishscales?" "Oh, no; I never deal in paste goods. These stones come from the Sierra Nevada mountains, and are cut and polished in New York; and some are even sent to Paris to be cut and are then returned to this country. They are the best imitation of the diamond made, and retain their brilliancy forever. Not being as hard as the diamond, care has to be taken in not getting them scratched." "You remarked before that the trade was simply immense. I suppose that the second or middle class of society are the greatest purchasers of these imitations?" "That's where your're wrong. The principal buyers and wearers of 'snide' diamonds are those who move in the highest society, and I'll tell you the reason why. Let a lady who counts her wealth by the hundreds of thousands appear in public with a pair of six or eight carat 'diamond' earrings, and the people never suspect that they are 'snide.' They imagine that because the wearer is wealthy she would never degrade herself by wear two-dollar diamonds, but such is the case. Hundreds of times have I matched genuine diamonds for high-toned ladies, and it is actually impossible to tell them apart. You see, when a person of wealth wears 'snide' diamonds, you can hardly make people believe that they are anything else than genuine; while, on the other hand, let a person in more reduced circumstances wear genuine diamonds, and everybody they meet will turn up their noses and remark they are 'snide.' So that is the reason the people of wealth can throw on so much style with very little expense."—*Cincinnati Star.*

A Japanese Vassar Girl.

The steamer Oceanic, on her last westward trip took on board Miss Shige Nagai, a native of Tokio, about twenty years of age, who was brought to this country about ten years ago by Mrs. De Long (whose husband was then minister to China), in company with a considerable number of Japanese girls sent to this country by their government to be educated. Miss Nagai found a home in the family of John S. C. Abbott. New Haven, where she remained until the ime of his death in 1876, Through her connection with the Abbott family she came into close association with other famous literary families of New England, and imbibed the spirit as well as the habits and customs of those with whom she lived. She became acquainted with Longfellow's family, and formed many dear friends among the New England girls, who recognized in the young foreigner the charm of a sweet, true and affectionate nature, accompanied by rare mental gifts. After Mr. Abbot's death in 1876, Miss Nagai went to Vassar college, where she remained until the close of the last school year, having graduated a thorough scholar in music, and acquired literary attainments of a high order. She is now a graceful girl, with a petite figure, bright and intelligent face, and polished but unaffected manners, dressing pretty in American costume. She has almost forgotten the Japanese language, understanding it imperfectly, and speaking but a few words, while she speaks English with fluency and ease, and is a thorough New England girl in all her instincts, saying:

"No country will ever become advanced until her women and mothers are educated, and our women will never as a class be educated so long as they marry so early, for the years from fifteen to twenty they should spend in school." It is deemed probable that this young lady's accomplishments will cause her to be placed in a high position at the Japanese court.

In her care on the long journey little Louise Wakayama was placed. This young girl has unwittingly won a place in the history of the country through long and notable legal contention which has just been decided in New York, where the Japanese government, acting through its consul in the courts, effected her release from the unlawful custody in which she was detained. Miss Louise is a beautiful child of eleven, with creamy skin, jet black hair and a sweet, shy face, presenting physically a marked contrast to the usual type of Japanese girl, being large and nobly developed. Mr. Youchi, who had been constituted the young lady's chaperon by Kyonari Yoshida, the Japanese minister to the United States, is a gallant-looking young fellow, a junior at the Annapolis naval academy, but has been forced to return home on account of his health.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Summary Justice.

Independence mining camp, twenty miles west of Leadville, Col., has for a long time been overrun with desperate characters, who kept it in a perpetual state of turmoil. Often several of these would band together and virtually take possession of the camp, shooting men down in the streets and closing stores, blocking business for several hours. Shortly after dark one Saturday night recently, Patton and Malloy, two desperadoes, having the reputation of killing a number of men, becoming intoxicated, started up the street firing revolvers promiscuously. General indignation ensued, and the people turned out en masse and pursued the desperadoes, who were finally brought to bay and literally riddled with bullets. They returned the fire of the mob but without effect. A little later a vigilance committee was formed for the purpose of hanging three or four of the worst blacklegs, but that class nearly all took fright and left town immediately after the shooting of Patton and Malloy.

SUNDAY READING.

Preaching at Ninety-Three.

The Rev. Edward Palmer, of Barnwell, S. C., now in the ninety-third year of his age, being unable to attend the late meeting of the synod of South Carolina, wrote a letter, in which he said: "At my advanced age—just closing up my ninety-third year, accompanied by the usual infirmities and failings of a protracted life—I am unable to accomplish all that an earlier period of time would fit one to perform. It may not be out of place, however, to state that ever since my resignation of the pastorate in 1875 I have been able to preach once each Sabbath to the little destitute church at Barnwell—the home of my only daughter—during summer months, visiting, as I have usually done, my two sons at New Orleans and Mobile the winter season. I begin sensibly to feel the witherings of age, and cannot hope, even if indulged with prolonged life, to do much of actual labor. God has been very kind in lengthening my days and allowing me to do the little I have done or attempted to do, for which I desire to feel profoundly thankful. May that little have been accepted while the manifold failings have been forgiven."

Religious Intelligence.

The German Baptists, or Tunkers, have 710 churches, 1,665 ministers and 90,000 communicants.

The labors of the Rev. Dr. Speer among the Chinese in Chicago give promise of good results.

In the last ten years the number of churches of all persuasions in Chicago has increased from 156 to 218.

There are said to be 110 theological seminaries in this country belonging to the evangelical denominations.

In 1877 the pilgrims to the Vatican numbered 34,508; in 1878, 13,625; in 1879, 10,171, and last year, 10,827.

The *Baptist Examiner* says that the ebb and flow in (Baptist) pastorate is incessant, though subject to no known law.

The total membership of the German Reformed church in 1879 was 154,742; in 1880, 161,002, an increase or gain of 6,260, or nearly four per cent.

There are eighty-four students in the Episcopal General Theological seminary in New York city, from twenty-five dioceses and twenty colleges.

The Methodist Church Extension society received the past year $160,322, an increase of upward of $27,000. The number of churches aided by donations during the year was 313.

In Nebraska the Presbyterians have eighty-two missionaries, 124 churches and 4,638 members, and in Kansas nearly twice as many missionaries.

The *Lutheran Observer* says that a German church in York, Pa., owes its origin to a single number of *The Lutheran* wrapped around a roll of butter.

The death has occurred of a notable Presbyterian missionary in Africa—a woman, Mrs. Sutherland—who had seen thirty-two years' service in Calabar. She saved many lives of heathen sentenced to death by the barbarous customs of the land, and was almost worshiped for her kindnesses by the poor of Duke Town.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

The electric light has been successfully introduced in a coal colliery in Upper Silesia.

Flammarian says that the tail of a comet must sweep through space with the velocity of 16,000 leagues per second.

The mean temperature of the Mammoth Cave, Ky., is recorded by Mr H. C. Horey to be fifty-four degrees Fahrenheit in midsummer.

A sudden fall of temperature will suspend the spontaneous movements of the sensitive plant, and the application of chloroform and like anæsthetics will suspend provoked movements.

It has been asserted by M. Hement that deaf mutes who have been taught o speak articulate with the accent of their country, thus indicating organic conformations of the mechanism of speech similar to those of their parents. This is doubted by M. Blanchard.

The recent exploration party of Colonel Mercer up the Spanish river, in the province of Ontario, is said to have discovered vast pine forests containing upward of 24,000,000,000 of feet of a superior quality of pine timber, with facilities for getting it into the market equal to the best.

Professor Forel has been making experiments on the depth to which light penetrates water. By using photographic emulsion plates, which he sank to various depths in Lake Leman for twenty-four hours, he found that all his plates were distinctly affected by the chemical rays of light, the deepest plate being at ninety meters (nearly 300 feet)

It would appear from the British ship-building statistics of last year that mst of the vessels built for British ownrs or for foreigners are steam propelld. Whether in a few years some othr agent than steam will be used remans to be seen. The secondary batteryis beginning to excite hopes of an erly revolution in navigation. In the Unied Kingdom there were 430,000 tonsof vessels constructed for home, besids 68,000 for foreign orders.

An Arab Cook.

While exploring the country east f the Jordan the Rev. Selah Merrill li an amusing experience with a nate cook. The man was one of those cos who judge that a condiment whichs good for one dish is equally goodr all dishes.

The exploring party found that ey dish tasted of allspice. He was tolo use pepper instead; he said he didse it. The pepper-box was ordered tbe cleaned out and some fresh per pounded and put in it. It was ie. Still each dish tasted of allspice. Ir. Merrill then examined the can anground pepper and found it to be alce. An explanation disclosed that thative gentleman who had purchasthe stores had substituted allsp for pepper.

He had acted in accordance wirab taste, for a native uses allspice re a European or American wor use pepper.

The cook liked the tomato,l in his professional opinion the pauld not have too much of that vable. Every dish was flavored withato. The mutton was cooked with ttoes, the meat sauce was flavored whem, they were stewed into the riixed with the batter in which thtlets were fried, chopped into the, put into the soup and poured the mashed potatoes.

Remonstrance was in vain. dish might appear without the fae tomato, but at the next mea old friend reappeared. He cam stay, and stay he did as long as anh was served in which he could be iuced.

In the meanest hut is a nce, f you knew the hearts there.

FOR THE LADIES.

Turkish Women.

The Turkish woman is marriageable at the age of nine yeas, and by the Turkish law at that age, i married s e is competent to manage her property and dispose of one-third f her fortune. The law allows her to abadon her husband's house for just case, and will protect her in so doing. She cannot be compelled to labor for th support of her husband. On the ontrary, he is compelled to support her and it is a penal offense to insult or ill-treat her. Should he not furnish hr with funds she is authorized to borrow in his name and even sell his propery. After marriage she has the abslte control of her own property, wch he cannot touch.

An Enterprising other.

Ladies looking for sns-in-law rarely make their approach so openly as the Canadian dame who wote to a newly settled eligible; "Dr Mr. B—: I, Mrs. Wigton, wish yowould call on my daughter Amelia; she s very amusing and a regular young flt. She can sing like a humming-bird, ad her papa can play on the fiddle niey, and we might have a rare old ho-don, and then we will have an oyster super. Amelia is highly educated; she n dance like a grasshopper looking r grubs, and can make beautiful bread it just tastes like hunny bees' bread; ad for pumpkin pies she can't be beat In fact she is head of all the P— gls, and will make a good wife for any an. Yours truly, Mrs. Wigton. Brin your brother."

Fashio Notes.

Black pearls ar rn in mourning.

Pointed trains sersede square ones.

Bangs must notextend across the temples.

Breast feathers ral ostrich tips for small bonnets.

Feather fans h butterflies and bees upon them.

Serpent bracelets silver and silver gilt are very fashionle.

Shoes to be fashiable must taper to a rounded point at e toes.

Small screw eings remain the favorites for very yng ladies.

Necklaces, whenorn at all, must be high and close ound the throat.

Bangle bracele large enough to slip over the han are no longer in vogue.

Dolly Varden es again in a new polonaise, a noveneckerchief, and a daintly shaped dang-shoe.

Feathers are ag worn in the hair with evening dr—matrons wearing them to the excl on of floral garniture.

White ostricheather trimming is seen upon a very w superb and costly Parisian toilets ohite satin and velvet brocade.

Wall papers e now brought out in imitation of tatries, including even the old Gobelin which are admirably imitated.

The luxurio silver-pointed, tiger and mottled pl trimmings for winter wraps rival tho f the most costly fur in popularity.

Large, very ge bonnets are the most fashionab but small and medium sizes and cott and turban shapes continue in vo

The jaunty garian costumes are exceedingly pr for children, made of Craigievar d trimmed with dark bottle-green ph.

Among oth fashionable pendant ornaments fo oms are quaint, odd-shaped little kets of split bamboo—Japanese, of se.

Seperate crs and cuffs of velvet embroidered h gold are very fashionable. Th sets are not very expensive, and m a pretty finish to a plain toilet.

Black vel ribbon is revived for making bow or looping dresses, for ornamenting oaks, and for putting on the corsage f light dresses to give them char.

A Cow's Irference in National Affairs.

Paul ton, the swimmer, was in the sice of Peru trying to do torpedo k in the late unpleasantness with Ch and he tells how a cow brought ace negotiations to an untimely l as follows: A council was held Jary 15 at Miraflor s, a little waterinlace near Lima. The Peruvian an Chilian armies lay facing each others'yes. Representatives of the Unite States, France, England and other ntries attended the meeting. Don Nlas de Perolia and two representat Chilians were also in attendance. s an aide-de-camp, I was around in fr of the lines. The meeting came a fixed understanding about 1 P. M. he arbitrators came to an agreemen and had returned to lunch. Whi hey were at the meal a cow ran out fu a cholo or native Indian regimentationed among the Peruvians. Thendians drew no rations from the Perun government. They got a papdollar per day and found themselv Their quartermasters were mos women, whom they called Barbon and who followed the march load down with food and cooking utels. Well, the cow ran out and ma straight for the Chilian lines. The Ins were in dismay. They could noafford to lose the cow, which represeed many a square meal, and the armice forbade any soldier to advance. A last resort a Chilian rais d his gun to drop the cow and fired. Ugh! I alost shudder when I think of what fowed. Almost instantaneously the btle broke out all along both lines. In Nicolas rushed out to take part. e foreign representatives left the eal unfinished and made a bee line for Ima. From the hurried looks I took ackward I am pretty sure that exenator Christiancy won the race. The arnage was terrible. The battle lasted ll day. The Chilian fleet came up to he shore, and soon shells of all descriptions were shrieking through the ir. To make a long story short we were beaten again.

A Kentucky Quilting Party.

Governor and Mrs. Blackburn, of Kentucky, entertained a thousand guests at an old-fashioned "quilting" recently. The quilt was actually finished by divers young ladies and gentlemen, and the evening was ended with quaint old reels and jigs danced to the music of colored fiddlers. The young ladies were attired in costumes of the last century, some of them wearing the treasured dresses of their grandmothers. Doctor C. C. Graham, of Louisville, who had not danced for eighty years, was particularly active in the reel. He is now ninety-eight years old and the way he cut the "pigeon-wing" is said to have been wonderful.

"Jiminy gracious! did you see how those two men looked at each other when they passed? I thought they were about to fight. I wonder who they are?" "Oh, that's nothing. I know 'em both. They're only neighbors."

THE FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Farm and Garden Notes.

A weak solution of ammonia will drive worms from flower pots. Apply once a week.

A small amount of leached wood ashes given to swine will have a great effect, both upon the health and the fattening.

Keep sheep dry under foot. This is even more necessary than roofing them. Never let sheep stand or lie in mud or water.

Wintering bees in cellars appears to be an improvement over wintering them outside. The bees consume less honey, have less loss and are healthier in the end.

A farmer of experience in wool growing says that there is more money in growing wool at even twenty cents per pound than in loaning money at ten per cent. interest.

If the owner of a cow will realize the fact that unless she pays him in clear cash $44.50 yearly she is kept at a loss, he will soon become interested in the subject of the improvement of cows.

Cabbage is the best and cheapest green food which can be fed to poultry in winter. It is not necessary to fe d the best heads, but the loose, soft specimens that are not exactly marketable.

Frequent cultivation of corn, as made and reported by the Illinois Industrial university, gave an increased yield of upward of eighty per cent over those plots which only received ordinary cultivation during the same season.

It is the opinion of many that a fowl fattened quickly will make a far more juicy and toothsome meal than a chick. One thing is certain, a three-year-old fowl will make much better broth for an invalid than a six months' chicken.

There are few cows so constituted that their milk cannot be largely improved, both in quantity and quality, by careful attention to the wants of the animal. Good feed and a warm barn will go far toward accomplishing this desirable result.

According to Dr. Von Liebenburg all air-dry soils, at the same temperature, radiate heat equally. He insists strongly on the injurious effect of any agency that lowers the temperature of the ground in spring, as that will certainly influence the quantity and quality of the crop.

Corn and oats ground up together afford an excellent feed for horses, if the mixture be fed with hay or wheat straw, the latter furnishing the requisite bulk. Ten pounds of this mixed grain with twenty pounds of cut straw will make three fair rations or one day's feed for an average horse having moderate exercise.

Fine butter can only be obtained by churning at a favorable temperature. If the temperature of the cream is too low, the butter will be long in coming and will be hard in texture. If the temperature is too high, the butter will come very speedily, but the product will be greasy, destitute of grain and deficient in quantity.

The farmer who would be successful must keep a sharp eye upon such of his land as is down to grass. If it yields him a good crop of hay or furnishes him a rich pasture for his animals he may be quite sure he is on the road to success. On the other hand, if the meadow is light, and the pasture furnishes only a scanty picking, there is little hope that the year will be a profitable one. Look well to the grass land.

Milking qualities in swine are as surely transmissible to progeny as in cattle. Thus it is true of swine as of cattle, that this trait may be greatly improved by retaining only good milkers for breeders, as well as by feeding them when young with a view to their development as milk-producers, rather than as fat producers. For this reason spring and early summer litters are usually the best from which to select young brood sows.—*Indiana Farmer.*

F. W. Morrow said at the Elmira Farmers' club: I know a farmer who plows all his clay land in fall that he wants to sow with oats or barley in the following spring. His principal crop is oats, and he gets larger yields than his neighbors who have land of similar character that they plow in spring. He gets the seed in earlier and in better condition. His fall-plowed land is dragged thoroughly as soon as dry enough in spring, and the seed dragged in before his neighbors can plow.

Recipes.

CABBAGE.—Shred fine a quart of cabbage; put in the spider, sprinkle over it a tablespoonful flour, a little pepper and salt; add a good spoonful butter and a half cupful of water; cover closely and cook till tender. Just before mealtime add one-third cup vinegar. Let it just boil up and serve.

SCRAMBLED EGGS.—Pour a pint of milk into your spider, and crumb in the soft part of a slice of bread; beat slightly five eggs, add a teaspoonful salt, and pour into your mixture when at the boiling point; stir constantly till it thickens; add a very little pepper; a little butter is also an improvement. A nice breakfast dish.

FLAKY PIE CRUST.—Wet half a pound of fine flour, dried before the fire and sifted, with as much water as will make it into a hard, stiff paste. Roll it one way. Divide six ounces of butter into little bits, and put it on the paste with a knife at three different times, stirring just a little dry flour over it, and be careful always to roll one way—the same way. Four ounces of lard may be used with two ounces of butter. If your butter is not salt, add a little pinch to the dry flour.

APPLE CREAM.—Peel and core one pound of apples, place them in a stew-pan with eight ounces of sugar and a pinch of ground nutmeg. Let cook until tender; pass the apples through a sieve and let get cold. Whisk up rather stiff half a pint of cream, add the apple pulp, a little essence of lemon, one ounce of isinglass boiled in a gill of water, mix well together; pour into a jelly mold and let set. When required, dip the mold into warm water for half a minute, wipe it with a cloth, and turn it out on a glass or silver dish. Garnish with red flowers and slices of lemon.

WHITE SOUP.—Veal or chicken must be used for this soup, and the stock must always be prepared the day beforehand, having been flavored with two chopped onions and a cup of cut celery, or celery seed, and other seasoning in proportions to suit the taste. On the day it is to be used heat a quart of milk; stir one tablespoonful of butter to a cream; add a heaping tablespoonful of flour or corn starch, a saltspoonful of mace, and the same amount of white pepper; stir into the boiling milk and add to the soup; let all boil a moment and then pour into the tureen. Three eggs beaten very light and stirred into hot milk without boiling make a still richer soup. The bones of cold roast chicken or turkey may be used in this way, and the broth of any meat, if perfectly clear, can serve as foundation, though veal or chicken is most delicate.

A History of Coal.

When it is considered how much the manufacturing interests of a country and many of the comforts of life depend upon coal, it becomes easy to understand the anxiety evinced by political economists as to the results that may follow the exhaustion of the supply of that material. From coal we derive the force which turns the mill, propels the steamboat, draws the railway train and performs a thousand other offices tending to economize time, lessen labor and increase and multiply our enjoyments; and even a temporary stoppage of the supply would be one of the greatest calamities that could befall us at the present time. It is within a comparatively recent period in the history of the country, however, that coal has risen into importance. Its existence and combustible qualities were known in early times; but beyond being regarded as a curiosity, no attention seems to have been paid to it, and up till about six centuries ago no attempt had been made to use it as a fuel. The earliest documents in which it is mentioned are, "The Saxon Chronicles of Peterborough," written in the year 852 Though the monks learned and appreciated the value of coal early, it does not seem to have found favor with the people generally until several centuries afterwards. Wood and peat were the materials commonly used as fuel, and in houses of the wealthier classes charcoal was burned. It was only when wood began to get scarce, and as a consequence went up in price. that attention was turned to the "black stones," but such was the prejudice against them on account of the disagreeable smoke they gave out, that those who were disposed to give them a fair trial met with opposition on all hands. In the beginning of the fourteenth century the London brewers and smiths, finding the high price of wood pressing hardly upon their returns, resolved to make some experiments with coal; but immediately an outcry was raised against them by persons living near the breweries and forges, the king was petitioned, and a law was passed prohibiting the burning of coal within the city. Those who had tried it, however, found the new fuel to be so much superior to wood that they persisted in its use But so determined were the government to suppress what was regarded as an intolerable nuisance that a law was passed making the burning of coal in London a capital offense; and it is recorded that one man at least was executed under that law. It would appear that the ladies were most bitterly opposed to the use of coal for domestic purposes. They considered the smoke to be ruinous to their complexions, and would not attend parties at houses in which the objectionable fuel was used. Some persons went the length of refusing to eat food of any kind that had been cooked on a coal fire. In an account of Scotland given by Eneas Sylvius, who visited that country in the fourteenth century, it is stated that the poor people who begged at the church doors received for alms "pieces of stone, with which they went away quite contentedly." "This species of stone,' he adds, "whether with sulphur or whatever inflammable substance it may be impregnated, they burn in place of wood." "They are black stones," he says, "digged out of the ground, which are very good for firing, and such is their intolerable heat, that they resolve and melt iron, and therefore are very profitable for smiths and such artificers as deal with other metals." The popular prejudice against coal, and the want of appliances for digging it out of the earth, combined to prevent its coming into general use as a substitute for wood and turf until about the close of the sixteenth century, when it is recorded that "the use of coal beginneth to grow from the forge into the kitchen and halle." The first load of coal brought into the city of Philadelphia was dumped into the street, the carter being unable either to sell or give it away. In the early part of the last century coal was suddenly raised into importance by the invention of the steam engine, and since then it has been one of the most valuable agents in the spreading of civilization, and in promoting the welfare of mankind.

Women Wanted.

Wyoming's want is women. We want women here, partially to even up the population and partially to marry. Our Territory is suffering more now for choice styles of young and middle-aged women than for anything else. We need them in all departments of industry where women may be employed, and also in our homes and by our firesides. There are hundreds of lonely men in Wyoming who are doing well financially and who would willingly rush into matrimony if there were matrimony enough to go around. It is the saddest feature of our wide Western country at present. The over-populated East, where a young man may pay for ice cream or oysters for three girls at a time, ought to contribute some of its wealth of girls to this desolate land, where there is only one woman to five or six men, and where life is a hollow mockery.

We sometimes wish that nature had designed us for a hired girl instead of an editor so that we could have been independent. In this country "a hired girl" is only another name for affluence and financial stability.

Twenty-five dollars per month and board makes the poor cringing editor green with envy. And yet there are not enough girls in this country to do half the work. A man lives out half his days and at last secures a wife, only to find that the latter part of his career will be devoted to securing a servant girl for her.

It's tough.

Life is too brief to be trifled away in this manner. One friend of ours who has been reared in luxury has been without a girl for two months, and although he has offered all kinds of inducements, he has been compelled to make the beds and do the chamber work while his wife did the washing and cook the meals.

Let the man who never tried it, rise at 6 o'clock, dress five children in the subdued light of early morning, then cook his breakfast, eat it and go down town for a couple of months, and he will allow the girl that will work for him the use of his upright piano and take her with him to the theater. Why, it has arrived at such a stage here in Laramie that when a man asks one of his neighbors if he knows of a servant girl that he can get, the mob turns loose at him and laughs at him till he wishes he was dead.

It is not an uncommon occurrence for a girl to come West, work at regular wages two or three years, and then, as an heiress, marry a bloated capitalist and settle down.

It is a horrible fact that unless something is done to prevent the centralization of capital among the servant girls of Wyoming, a revolution cannot be avoided.

There is not a man within the sound of our voice that will not admit with tears in his eyes and both suspender buttons trembling and tottering to their very foundation, that such is the case. —*Boomerang.*

A Stuttering Suitor.

A certain fair widow, whose weeds, it was thought,
Were fast growing irksome, in marriage was sought,
And though to the suit she was not disinclined
Yet thinking a man even more to her mind
Perhaps might appear should she prudently tarry,
She feigned that she wasn't quite ready to marry.
The lover, who worshiped her blindly and madly,
(And be it known here he stuttered quite badly,)
Perceived the advantage already possessed,
And begged her at parting to grant a request,
Said he: "When to marry you do de-decide,
Gi-give me no notice." "Of course," she replied,
He little suspected how shortly would perish
The hope she had given him reason to cherish,
For all about town not long after 'twas said,
A man with a fortune the widow had wed.
Astonished and grieved at the tidings he heard,
He went to reproach her for breaking her word.
"Indeed," she retorted, pretending surprise,
"My word I've not broken, but quite otherwise;
You begged me when ready to wed, did you not,
To give you no notice, and that's what you got."

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

A capital story—The life of a millionaire.

Sorrow is seldom measured by its sighs.

Intemperance often puts a rye face on its victims.

What letter of the alphabet reminds one of China?—T.

How a man decides where he will build his house—By lot.

With some women the desire for the latest new book is merely a novel sensation.

If one dog can be placed on a scent how many can be placed on a trade dollar?

The swell youth now bangs his hair. That is because his father did not sufficiently bang his hair.—*Philadelphia News.*

"Money is active," Fogg read in his newspaper. "That's so," he said; "it's active enough to keep out of my reach."—*Boston Transcript.*

The man that says that woman has never invented anything should listen for a few minutes at the keyhole of the sewing society.—*Courier-Journal.*

An Oil City young man who is keeping company with one of the school-ma'am's, calls her Experience, because "experience is a dear teacher."—*Oil City Derrick.*

They are finding ox horns at a depth of twenty-five feet below the surface in Kansas, and wouldn't be a bit surprised to discover horse shoes in the tops o the trees.—*Free Press.*

A new washing machine advertisement has a cut representing nicely-dressed young ladies crowding around the machine, all apparently eager for the privilege of doing the family washing.

What a large Dog. He is going swiftly up the street. So is a Tin Can. Will the Dog win the race? I should smile. It is wrong to tie a Can on a Dog's tail if the Owner of the Dog catches you.—*Denver Tribune.*

"Husband and wife," says some sage person, "should no more struggle to get the las w d than they should struggle for the possession of a lighted bomb." They don't. The wife gets it without a struggle.—*The Judge.*

"Minnie" wants to know "who sets the fashions?" Well, we don't want to boast, dear, or appear unduly conceited, or that sort of thing, but the fashion of wearing a spring overcoat, flavored at the elbows with benzine, clear through the holidays and along into February—we set that one "ourself" We don't know who sets the others, as that is the only one we are deeply interested in just now.—*Hawkeye.*

Anatomical Analysis—The Stomach

The stomach is the best friend of man, but he uses it as if it was his worst enemy.

It is supposed to hold about three pints, but if a man can't put four quarts in it he feels disappointed and "hungry."

When a man gets hold of anything he don't know what to with he puts it in his stomach and takes all the risks. And he never learns any better, though he suffers the torments of the unblest ever after.

It is generally considered that the stomach is a hopper into which anything can be thrown, with the assurance that the digestive machinery will take care of it. This is not so. Fried shingle nails and fricassed hair pins will not assimilate with the human system any easier than leathery flipjacks or lobster salad and milk.

It is erroneous to suppose the stomach is of seventeen different va capable of holding several different sorts of liquid. It will make a comfortable swill tub of i

"The older a stomach grows stronger it is," is an error. A ten-ye old stomach will get away with green apples and peanuts, shells and all, while a forty year-old stomach will simply get away with itself and all that's in it.

It is useless to attempt to pave the inside of the stomach with conglomerate. Nothing but the best Belgian pavement should be used, and that should be thoroughly masticated. You can eat Belgian just as safely as you can a thousand things you do eat.

A sea voyage is an excellent revelation of the capacity of the stomach. There is no danger of losing it altogether in the process, though you frequently feel the fastenings break. A few hours on land will bring it to its "hungry."

The first thing a man does when his stomach feels bad is to put some medicine in it to make it feel worse He is looking ahead for the happy contrast when it will possibly feel better.

The more medicine a man puts into his stomach the more that organ seems to crave, and the more money the patent medicine man gets to circulate his ill-looking portrait in the newspapers.

Occasionally a stomach is obliged to go empty. If those who overfeed themselves were obliged to fill these empty stomachs with the surplus they eat and don't need, there would be no starvation in these parts.

Don't mistake your stomach for a receptacle of everything that tastes good but use it rationally, treat it to gentle doses of strength-giving, nutritious food, moderate quantities of milk drink, exhilarating exercise, a little fresh air occasionally, and you will reach that happy elevation of good health and spirits which will render you totally oblivious of the fact that you have a stomach at all. A man who is thoroughly aware of the presence of his stomach is not well.—*New Haven Register.*

How Piutes Cross the River.

Nature, in an article in regard to the swimming of savage people, says: "The Indians on the Missouri when they have occasion to traverse that impetuous stream, invariably tread water just as the dog treads it. Our Piutes practice this method of swimming. We have frequently seen them cross the Carson river in this way in the early days. Squaws, youngsters and all marched directly across the stream. However, before starting in the squaws and children took in each hand a stick—a piece of dead willow or cottonwood—from four to six feet in length. Holding these sticks upon the water they would move their hands forward alternately, at the same time treading water with their feet. In this way the water only occasionally came above their shoulders.—*Virginia Enterprise.*

The Centre Reporter.

FRED KURTZ ....EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, PA., Jan. 5, 1882.

The REPORTER, with this issue, enters its 15th Volume under the most flattering auspices, and as the next oldest journal in this county—following the *Watchman* in age. We have labored incessantly, fifteen years, to make the REPORTER a good paper, and to give our patrons the full worth of their money, and when we look back it is gratifying to observe that our work seems to have been appreciated, indicated by a steady increase of our patrons. It is impossible for a newspaper as for an individual to please everybody. We have not done it, nor tried to do it—but did try to do what we thought right and duty required. No paper can be conducted upon any other principle and gain the respect of decent men. The journalist who follows this course can not avoid souring the low, sordid and unreasonable minority of humanity which it falls to ones lot once in a while to come in contact with. The REPORTER in the future, will follow its old path, with such improvements as the time may demand. May we ask a continuance of the patronage which in the past we had endeavored to merit? It will be a pleasure to us to have our friends aid in increasing the circulation of the REPORTER. Any service in this direction will not only be highly appreciated but duly rewarded if brought to our attention. A happy New Year to all our patrons.

* * *

The republican party has shown that it is only a spoils party. It elected Garfield, and when he turned anti-stalwart, the spoils made halfbreeds of 'em all. When Guiteau's shot made Arthur, stalwart, President, all became stalwarts for the sake of the spoils. Should Guiteau go unhung and shoot Arthur, Mr. Davis, independent, would become President—the spoils would make independents of 'em all. It is any thing for office and plunder with these republicans.

* * *

Another graveyard insurance company has been choked out of existence. The case of the Lochiel Mut. Aid Association was brought into court at Harrisburg, the other day, and the company agreed to a dissolution.

* * *

Guiteau declared in court, last Friday, that he intended submitting his name to the next republican convention for President. Why not? he is the greatest republican boss, he made Arthur President and brought the stalwarts on top.

* * *

The fact that the laws of Virginia disqualify from office all persons who may have engaged in dueling either as principals or assistants, has stirred up the Republico-Repudiation hive in that State. Among the Republicans and Readjusters affected by the law are Mr. Riddleberger, nominated for the Senate; Congressman John D. Wise and United States Attorney L. L. Lewis, now mentioned in connection with a place in the State Supreme Court, who fought last August. In order to squirm out of the difficulty in which the laws of the State have placed them, these pretty reformers, assisted by the Readjuster Legislature, will have a bill passed to remove their disqualifycations. So the repeal of the penalties on dueling marks one of the forward steps of the New South, as propelled by Arthur and Mahone. Repudiation and the duel are living planks.

* * *

In Washington it is believed by a good many people that leading Stalwarts are furnishing money to carry on the defense of the assassin Guiteau. They got this impression probably form the fact that the murderer has not made good his threat to furnish the names of those who were reaping the benefit of his crime without corresponding gratitude. They refer to the appearance of Senator John H. Logan on the stand and his testimony that Guiteau was crazy. They speak of the circumstances that Logan and wife and Reed all dined with Colonel Jones, of Chicago, when he was here as a witness for the defense, and that there appeared to be an understanding all along the line. They cite the fact that Charley Reed, Logan's go between, one of the 306 at Chicago, and the only man who signed Guiteau's application for the Paris Consulship, testified on behalf of [illegible]sed, sat for weeks by Scovile [illegible]ing him all the while, and finally [illegible] case formally as counsel for the assassin. There are frequent croppings out of the opinion among Stalwarts here that Guiteau ought not to be hanged, and they generally advance the theory that he is insane.

TAX REFORM.

There is now in session in Philadelphia a large state commission, of legislators, to reform the tax-laws, in order to reduce taxation.

On 29 ult., the Committee on Manufacturing Companies and Limited Partnerships reported in favor of exempting such corporations, provided that where the capital stock of such companies and partnerships is exempted from State tax the real and other property, whether heretofore represented by the stock of said companies or not, shall be subjected to taxes for local purposes as property of like character is now taxed in the hands of individuals.

The report of committee recommending the exemption of building and loan associations from taxation was adopted.

The committee to ascertain what corporations are texed on capital stock, and whether any should be discharged, recomending that corporations created for educational and benevolent purposes be relieved from taxes on capital stock, and that no change be made in the laws effecting corporations created for the purpose of trade, manufacturing and commerce. This includes corporations which erect, purchase, or lease buildings for use of trade associations, chambers of commerce, boards of trade, and mercantile and manufacturing exchanges. The committee, in conclusion, recommended the relieving from taxation of all corporations that may engage in business of transacting commerce with foreign nations with vessels built in the United States.

* * *

—As in old 1881, so in new 1882, is the famous Philad. Branch bound to keep ahead in low prices of ready-made clothing. Lewins has determined, and he'll carry it out too, that none shall come down to his prices. He can do this because all his suits are manufactured by the Philad. Branch themselves. You get better quality of goods, and latest styles and neatest fits too.

A woman caused a commotion at Wa[illegible]s, Minn., by wildly chasing a big dog and crying: "Stop him! he has swal[illegible] a twenty dollar-bill!" An obliging [illegible] promptly caught the beast, killed [illegible] and recovered the money.

The greatest secret of Peruna is that it always coincides with the vis medica[illegible] naturæ. (Nature.)

THE NEXT GOVERNOR.

The possible candidates for the next gubernatorial race are being brought to notice in some of the public prints. The republican bosses seem to have decided that their party *must* nominate General Beaver, with liability to change their minds if a more stalwart machine horse can have prospect of election. If we must have a republican governor it may as well be Beaver. But let us have a democrat, which would be far better than Beaver or any one else the bosses can select. The bosses, we think, will find themselves disappointed in the thing that makes them take to Beaver, namly, his local strength or popularity in the central part of the state. That is all a myth.

The democrats are moving with less haste in the matter, and are looking around for a good and strong man. In a recent issue of the Philadelphia *Record*, independent, among other good and able democrats, is mentioned the name of John H. Orvis, of this county. The *Record* mentions the names of half dozen democrats, men of ability, good record, and who would make an aggressive campaign, and with the courage to face the foe and to deal him staggering blows from the stump during the campaign. The *Record* very properly places the name of Judge Orvis in this list—he lacks none of the qualities needed to face any standard bearer the radicals can present. Judge Orvis would be a match for all the speakers the bosses can trot out in this state—when he talks every man can understand what he says, and he always talks by the record, carrying conviction to the mind of the hearer as he goes along. He is thoroughly conversant with the state affairs. His record can not be assailed. When a member of the lower house, at Harrisburg, he was a terror to plunderers, lobbyists and the fellows who had bills with little or big snakes in them. His clearheadedness and keen perceptions were death to many legislative serpents. He worked hard there for the people and did a great deal of good. Upon the bench Judge Orvis has proved himself one of the soundest jurists in the state. We do not know that Judge Orvis would accept the nomination for governor, but men like Orvis, Wallace, Monaghan, and others, are the ones to nominate, nolens volens, if we want standard bearers who it will make a democrat feel proud to follow for their excellency and fitness.

THE OUTS AND INS.

With the close of 1881, expired the terms of our county officers—and all go out receiving the verdict of the people, "of good and faithful servants." The only one who goes out and goes in again, is J. C. Harper, the popular Prothonotary. He discharged the duties of his responsible and important position with fidelity in the last few years, for which he was rewarded by being re-elected by an increased majority. The Treasurer, Mr. Adam Yerick, goes out with every cent of the people's monies accounted for, and no official misdeed can be named to his discredit. The Sheriff, Mr. Spangler, goes out of his office, with credit for his activity as well as ability displayed in the discharge of his duty. When it was in his power, Sheriff Spangler acted with leniency to those who were in financial embarrassment and sought to save such as far as possible and consistent with a proper discharge of his often unpleasant duties. Register Burchfield was a faithful officer, and rewarded for his efficiency with two terms, and no doubt could have had a third, if asked, so satisfactory was his work with all who had business in the Register's office. He was among the most faithful officials in the county. The commissioners, Messrs. Swab, Dunkle and Gregg, go out with clean hands, and with the affairs of the county faithfully managed, and few, if any, who cast their votes for these have cause to regret it, in so far as pertains to their official acts. Recorder Tobias goes out leaving behind him that great requisite of his office clean, well kept books, and up to time with his work. We congratulate the democracy upon the efficiency of the outgoing county officers, elected by them, and that they proved true and faithful to their trusts, thus giving the citizens of our county renewed confidence in our party.

Judges Frank and Diven retire with dignity, and were about as fitting Associates as the county has had for many years, they have earned the respect of all men.

The ins are now in the places vacated by the outs. We feel confident that just as soon as they have had a little experience with the machine, they will understand to run it as successfully and satisfactorily, as their honored predecessors. We think the democrats have elected a good set of county officers—honest, capable, and worthy, all of them. Dunkle, as Sheriff; Keller, as Treasurer; Wolfe and Greist, as commissioners, and we take in Campbell too, as a fair republican; M'Clain, as Register; Judges Runkle and Larimer are gentlemen of intelligence, the people respect them, and we bespeak for them an honorable career aside of Judges Mayer and Orvis; Bible, as Recorder—all start in as good men, and we feel confident will go out as such. So mote it be. Success to the ins and outs.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN PAPERS.

It is almost a daly occurrence that subscribers to country papers complain of the large space in them that is occupied by advertisements. Yet these are clearly indicative of the business of the country and the importance of localities, and are also of the largest interest to the reader. Some complain of the large type and display, but this is the condition of the insertion of many of them. Printers would crowd them into the least possible space if they could have their way.

Another feature is that if it were not for the advertisements few country papers could exist at all, or would have to be reduced to half their present size or less, and the subscription price would have to be raised to five or six dollars per year and paid with the utmost promptness, if not in advance. The readers of our country papers, therefore, are in the aggregate benefitted much more by the advertisements in newspapers than their publishers are. Complaining people should consider the matter, says the *Clinton Democrat*.

SLAVERY IN THE WEST.

The St. Paul, Minn., *Pioneer* has the following:

Paul Boyton, in his trip down the Missouri river, has run across a curious matrimonial custom that the government should look into. One night he was entertained by a rancher named George Mince. A comely squaw presided over his household, and three pretty half-breed children called him father. To his guest he confessed that he had bought this woman at Standing Rock agency for a horse. He purchased her as a substitute for his Indian wife whom he had bought several years ago, married, overworked, and maltreated until she ran away. The squaw is kept hard at work and the husband or master does not allow her to sit at the same table with him, and beats her whenever he pleases. What Mince has done is a common thing among his neighbors. "This system of female slavery," says Boyton, "is much more extensive than the public generally suppose. Scores of white men are accumulating wealth from the physical labor of those poor women and their children." Boyton says that a few years ago a white woodcutter bought a 12-year-old Indian girl for $150 at the Berthold agency, and it was regarded there as an ordinary business transaction. As all the half-breed children are entitled to rations and clothing from the Indian agencies, the importance of this immoral slavery, as to mere matter of governmentel economy, is self evident. This is a phase of the Indian question which is kept in the background, but it is a fruitful source of evil and misery which demands immediate attention.

Were this infamous practice told under a democratic administration, it would be with the heaviest radical imprecation. But since the poor indian women are thus enslaved right under the eye of our indian agents, there has not yet been heard the faintest "abolition" howl.

* * *

—The Centre *Democrat* names C. T. Alexander and Adam Hoy as being fit men, as Gen. Beaver, for governor. Yes, indeed, and far better—they are democrats and would make old-fashioned, Frank Shunk sort of governors. The republicans have been dealing too much in fancy stock for candidates on their state and national tickets, and that is why there is such terrible wickedness and stealing going on under their administrations.

THE CONDITION OF THE STATE FINANCES FOR THE PAST YEAR.

The annual report of State Treasurer, Samuel Buttler, has just been issued by the printer. The state treasurer thus speaks of the operations of the treasury department:

"Balance in treasury first December, 1880, $1,815,046.90; total receipt from ordinary sources for the year ending thirtieth November, 1881, $7,001,782.43; total, $8,816,829.33.

The total payments for the year ending November 30, 1881, were $6,926,810.20; balance in the treasury, $1,890,019.13. Of this balance $551,128.05 is applicable to the sinking fund reserve, and $911,037.02 to the general fund.

The public debt of the commonwealth December 1, 1880, was $21,561,989.65, of which $421,801.60 was redeemed, leaving a total debt December 1, 1880 of $21,140,188.05. Of this latter sum $164,388.05 is non-interest bearing.

The state treasurer goes on to say that "the increase of revenue over the estimates made at the commencement of the fiscal year just closed has entirely relieved the treasury from the heavy floating indebtedness existing at that time, and at the same time has enabled the department to meet promptly every obligation falling due during the year. Such is the improved financial condition of the commonwealth that it is an important question whether the time has not arrived when our important industries should be relieved from some of their heavy burdens of taxation. The most careful estimate warrants the belief, that a less amount of revenue than the present laws produce will be suficient to meet all the necessary requirements of the government in the future."

OPEN THE DOORS.

The Senate committe which is conducting the investigation into the alleged Treasury irregularities is still sitting with closed doors. All the witnesses are all placed under injunctions of secrecy, and the public is kept completely in the dark regarding the evidence. The object is, it is said, to save the feelings of Mr. Sherman, the late Secretary. This is not fair to Mr. Sherman and it is not candid dealing with the country. The public moneys, it is charged, have been squandered in the most scandalous manner. The country has a right to hear the evidence presented to sustain or to refute these allegations. There is no good reason why inquiries of this character should be conducted in secret, and when they are so managed the suspicion they excite is in nearly every case more detrimental than otherwise to the person or persons whom it is sought to shield. Mr. Sherman's friends should insist on an open investigation.

So says the *Herald*, independent, and the REPORTER says amen to it, and so will every honest man say, be he a republican or not, and this should be, and would be, the desire of John Sherman, if he had a clear conscience. John Sherman himself sought to have this investigation into his acts as Secretary of the Treasury, done in secret. This is good ground for belief that the charges of rascality made against him are true. True or false, the people have a right to know the evidence; it is an outrage and insult to the people of the United States, to say that they, the masters, shall not have the right to know what their servant has been doing. The people want no whitewashing. Let the doors be opened.

* * *

It is stated on good authority that the following remuneration is to be made to the physicians and nurses of President Garfield:—Congress will be asked to retire Surgeon General Barnes with the rank and pay of a major general instead of a brigadier as he now is. Dr. Woodward, now holding the rank of a major in the Medical Corps, is to be advanced by act of Congress to the special rank of colonel, to be created for him in recognition of his services to the wounded President. Under the act to pay all the expenses incident to and incurred by President Garfield's illness and death, bills to the amount of $110,000 or even $125,000 will come in. Of this appropriation Drs. Bliss, Agnew and Hamilton are to receive two-thirds, which would give to each about $24,000 or $27,000. The physicians say that under no circumstances will they present bills either to Mrs. Garfield or against the estate of her deceased husband. They desire a quiet and amicable settlement and for this purpose will urge an appointment of a joint committee of the Senate and House to determine what amount they should receive. They will also suggest the propriety of authorizing the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Treasury to draw the vouchers. The four nurses are to receive $2,500 each. Dr. Lamb, of the Surgeon General's Office, is to receive $100 for the autopsy which he made. Dr. Reyburn, who was Dr. Bliss' assistant, will also receive a reasonable sum for his constant attendance. It is not known what charge the railroad companies will make for the use of the special trains or for the construction of the new tracks laid in Washington and at Long Branch.

HOW THE RADICALS WILL RECRUIT THEIR MAJORITY

The Washington special of the Pittsburg *Post* says, Mr. Calkins, Chairman of Speaker Keifer's outrageously partizan Committe on Elections, is diligently performing the work he has been appointed to do. He is so zealous that he denies himself the usual holiday vacation taken by members of Congress, and is devoting himself unremittingly to his partizan purpose of unseating about twenty democrats at the earliest possible moment. The Radicals charged Springer's committee at the last session with being a partizan body, but it contained six Republicans, while their own in this Congress has but four Democrats. In the case of Boynton vs. Loring, Curtin vs. Yocum and Donnelly vs. Washburn the Republicans who had the *prima facie* right, were allowed to retain their seats, although in the two latter cases there were gross frauds, and in the case of Curtin vs. Yocum it was proved to a demonstration that Curtin was entitled to the seat. In the case of Bisbee vs. Hull, in the Second Florida district, the committee reported in favor of the Republican. A Democratic House sustained their report; Hull was ousted and Bisbee seated. In no case was a Republican turned out to give place to a Democrat. In the face of all this a radical row was kept up against the committee for what it was imagined they might do, but the indecent haste of Mr. Calkins to strengthen the Republican side is all right with the civil service, free ballot and fair count Republicans. About twenty Democratic members, mostly from the South, have been marked for the slaughter, and they will not be allowed to stand on the order of their going but will be commanded to go at once. The Radical design to outrage justice and to gain a mean partizan advantage is well understood among Democrats. When General Wheeler of Alabama, (whose seat is contested by that Radical Greenbacker Lowe) drew a good seat in the House he gave it to Randall and subsequently retired again in favor of Cox, saying, "I will give you talking men a chance for they will throw me out anyway." And so they will. Every trumped up case of all such chronic contestants as Mackey, of South Carolina, and others, without a shadow of right will be decided in favor of the Republicans, and such contests as Anderson, Democrat, vs. Reed, Republican, in the first Maine district will be dismissed as utterly unworthy of notice. Nothing is to be done by halves, and Democrats need expect no more favor at the Election Committee than they got from Keifer in the Committees.

DON CAMERON AS GRANT'S NEGRO OVERSEER.

Washington, December 8.—An amusing story is told of one of the Pennsylvania Congressmen who reluctantly obeyed the orders of Boss Cameron to change from Hiscock to Keifer for Speaker. Being somewhat exhilarated he declared that Don Cameron had been willing to have them vote for Hiscock until he got orders from his boss, Grant and Conkling, in New York, to the contrary. After which the good man added reflectively, after taking another drink: "It's bad enough to be under a kind of a boss, but it is horrible and degrading to obey a boss who takes orders from another boss. For myself, I feel like a slave in the old times when he was whipped by a negro overseer. It was infinitely worse than to be thrashed by a white overseer." The picture of Don Cameron as Grant's negro overseer will become historical.

NEW DETOUR OF THE PENN'A RAIL ROAD.

The Johnstown *Tribune* of recent date says:

The laying of a track for the detour which is to be made from a line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at a point a short distance east of Cresson, near Adam's Mill, has been commenced, and the bed of what is known as the New Portage Railroad, is being followed. Workmen are busily engaged cleaning out the tunnel, a few rods from the diverging place, and the earth and rock which fell in at intervals since the abandonment of the thoroughfare will soon be removed. It is stated that the roadbed on the eastern slope, as far as Holidaysburg, will be put in substantial condition within a brief space of time, and as the grade is not so heavy as the main line between Galitzin and Altoona the advantage to be gained by using this improvement will be manifest. From Hollidaysburg the route of the present branch road to Williamsburg, Blair county, will be followed, and from thence the grading and track-laying will be continued to the vicinity of Petersburg, Huntingdon county, some six miles west of Huntingdon, where connection with the main stem will be made.

It is further stated that some thirteen miles in distance will be cut off by the opening of this detour, which is equivalent to a saving of half an hour in making the run between Cresson and Petersburg, while there are other advantages to be derived in the way of requiring less motive power to move trains, etc. One of the main features of the new route lies in the fact that in case any accident should happen to Galitzin tunnel this line will afford an outlet east and west for all trains. If it should happen that a considerable quantity of roofing of the said tunnel should fall in just at this juncture traffic on the P. R. R. would be practically ended for perhaps a definite period. This tunnel on the New Portage is shorter, and with the necessary repairs can be made safer than the former. We are not informed whether the detour will be used for the running of freight, or fast through passenger trains, or for both, but all this will be developed in due course of time. The new line will give Altoona and Tyrone the go-by, but this will not make much difference to these places, as the bulk of travel both passengers and freight will continue to pass over the main stem.

THE ZOAR AND HIS PERIL.

The Capture of a Female Conspirator in the Emperor's Bed-Room.

[St. Petersburg Cable Special]

The trial of the men accused of having neglected to take necessary precautions in the matter of the Little Saga mine has been going on for the last three days. The only important revelation is that of Dobjenski, the magistrate who drew up the statement of the case for Mouravieff the public prosecutor. He stated that it now had become necessary to reveal the existence of a fourth assassin who stood on the quay of the Catharine Canal the 13th of March, when the Emperor was killed. There were four, not three, who stood fifteen paces from each other against the garden wall, each having a bomb concealed on his person. This fourth assassin has not been tried yet, for State reasons. His name is Emilianoff. Emilianoff states that on the 13th of March they walk into the quay of the canal without sighting a single policeman. When the second bomb burst under the Emperor's feet, and he fell bleeding profusely, a man of the people rushed up, looked him in the face, caught the dying Sovereign in his right hand, and held him until other help came.

This man was Emilianoff. Under his left arm he had all the time a bomb similar to that used by the assassin. The prosecutor asked, "And had he the bomb then?" "Yes," said Emilianoff in his written testimony, "it was I who was first to assist the Emperor in getting to the sledge. None of your police hounds dared to come near him until I took him in my arms. When we had seen the Emperor driven off and expiring we returned to our lodging, congratulating ourselves on the day's work." Although the trial was held with strictly closed doors this revelation caused intense excitement. Mouravieff spoke last night for seven hours without a halt. The accused appeared very downcast. Foursoff, formerly chief of the secret police, is the most heavily charged and next to him comes General Mravinski. The Public Prosecutor declared that if these two had done their duty on the morning of the 12th and 13th of March the tragedy would never have taken place. At a late hour the three officers were found guilty and were immediately sentenced to exile in Archangel for three years.

The Emperor has found out who has placed the threatening letters and proclamation in his prayer-book and pocket handkerchiefs. During the last three weeks he has set a watch in his room and caught a woman who had been in the service of the Empress for the last eight years. She was in the act of placing a letter in his prayer-book. This letter reminded the Emperor that he had only a few weeks of life before him. The woman wept and declared that she had done this out of gratitude and with the conviction that she was averting a catastrophe to the sovereign she loved so well. But Nevertheless she refused to give the name of the man who supplied her with the letters and proclamations.

CRIME.

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 28.—Yesterday at Debray, Upson county, a fight occurred in which Doc Wilson killed W. Johnson, his half-brother, and Brad Garland killed A. B. Harris. The fight was with knives.

Macon, Ga., Dec. 28.—Information has just been received from Roundoak, Jones county, that a young farmer named Jack William Gray, interfered with a negro named Vance, on Monday night, and was fatally stabbed by three negro brothers, Bob, Henry and Alx Jackson. Gray fired into the three brothers, killing all three.

Bellefonte, Ala., Dec. 28.—A terrible tragedy occurred here this morning resulting in probably the fatal shooting of C. M. Farnnell, N. D. Martin and his son John. They are merchants in this place and a dispute originated in jealousy.

Peacock, Ala., Dec. 28.—Last evening Mary May, colored, aged eighteen, shot and killed Catherine Bogg, aged thirteen.

Altoona, December 27.—On Saturday night Michael Murphy, who keeps a boarders' shanty at Bell's Mills, returned home and found his wife and boarders drunk. Murphy was very abusive to his wife, and a scuffle between them was heard. The next morning she was found dead in bed, and the room was bespattered with blood. Murphy made no attempt to escape, and refused to make any statement.

* * *

"LIES! BIG LIES!"

Not so fast, my friend; for if you would see the strong, healthy, blooming men, women and children that have been raised from beds of sickness, suffering and almost death, by the use of Hop Bitters, you would say, "Truth, glorious truth." See "Truths" in another column.

* * *

As an inducement to subscribers to the REPORTER to adobt the system of advance payment, we make the following offer: Any subscriber sending us $2.00 *in advance*, will receive credit for $2.25. tf

—o—

ATROCITIES IN ASHANTEE.

Reports in England of the Slaughter of Two Hundred Girls.

[From the London Standard]

The last mail from West Africa brings us a horrible story of Ashantee cruelty, which, however, awaits confirmation. The present sovereign of that country is the brother of King Koffee Kalkalli, with whom in former days we had some unpleasant words and Sir Garnet Wolseley some hard blows. But still his majesty, only a few months ago, began to develop his family tendency to raid on the Fanti territories, and even to threaten Cape Coast Castle, so little had the affairs of Ashantee land troubled the other world that it came almost as a surprise to learn that Koffee had been deposed, and that his brother reigned in his stead. However, the astute monarch, when he heard of the reinforcements from Sierra Leone, hastened to assure the British government that the whole affair was a mistake, and that, so far from ever dreaming of molesting his good friends the white man, he was encouraging the missionaries in every way. In brief, he was quite a reformed character, and in proof thereof dispatched his golden axe to keep company in Windsor with his brother's umbrella and the war club of The Rombau of Fiji. Nevertheless, if the woman who has escaped from the Ashantee capitol is not telling traveller's tales, his majesty's manners will decidedly bear improvement. Only recently—so runs the story—some "swish" was required for the repair of one of the royal buildings in Coomassie. Now, the "swish" used in ordinary houses is simply red earth worked up with water until it thus acquires a certain degree of tenacity. But this vulgar mortar was not sufficient for the king's purposes. Accordingly, he directed 200 young girls to be murdered in order that blood might be used to moisten the clay out of which the palace walls were to be constructed. This ferocious mandate was duly executed, the only one of the victims who escaped being the refugee who has carried the tale to Cape Coast Castle.

For the sake of human nature one would fain believe this atrocious story to be an invention, though, unfortunately, it is so thoroughly in keeping with what we know of Ashantee customs, and so much on a par with similar superstitions elsewhere, that we fear there is a large element of truth in it, even should it prove to be exaggerated in a few minor particulars. The Ashantees, like their neighbors the Efons, of Dahomey, revel in human blood. The king's ochras, or buffons, are slaughtered when he dies, and the "king's stool," on which is sprinkled a few drops of the blood of each person executed, when last seen was a horrible spectacle. The executioners are men of high rank. The most trifling offence is punished by decapitation, and so familiar is this scene to the residents in Coomassie that when the son of one of the German missionaries—who were freed by King Koffee on the approach of our troops—was angry with any one he would exclaim: "Your head will fall to-morrow!" The town resembles a charnel house. The piles of skulls and bones heaped up at intervals testify to the long continuance of these inhuman practices, and even when the army of Sir Garnet Wolseley entered the place the putrefying bodies, still unburied, filled the air with a dreadful stench.

The story which the Ashantee girl has brought from Comassie is a terrible example of one of those fearful "survivals" which the ethnologist is daily unearthing. If the king mixes his palace "swish" with the blood of 200 virgins, he is only a nineteenth century representative of the twelve masons who, when the walls of Copenhagen sank as fast as they were built, vaulted into them an innocent girl at play, and thus allayed the wrath of the northern "nisser." The Bridge of Arta fell again and again, until the workmen walled in their master's wife, and we are told that, in accordance with her dying curse, it trembles to this very day. There is scarcely a church in Germany or Denmark to which some such legend does not attach, and in Polynesia temples are pointed out, the foundations of which were imbedded in human bodies. Two years ago the native quarters of Madras were wildly excited over a rumor that the government was about to sacrifice several victims in order to insure the safety of the new harbor works, and a few weeks earlier the same idea so generally prevailed in Calcutta, when the Hooghly bridge was being constructed, that for a time the people dreaded to go abroad after dark lest they should be kidnapped. In Galam, in Africa, a boy and girl used to be burned alive before the chief gate of the city as a fetich to make it impassable to an enemy, and in Bambarra, Great Bassam and Yarriba the same custom prevailed or still prevails. In Borneo, in Japan, in Burmah, and, in addition to many other regions, in the Punjaub, like ideas of the efficacy of human victims to insure the safety of buildings hold their ground or were universal within very recent times. Into each post hole of the gates of Tavoy a criminal was placed; human victims were buried under the gates of Mandelay and under the fortress of Thatung a queen is said to have been drowned in a Burmese reservoir to make the dyke safe, and the life of a widow's son was taken by the Rajah of Sialkot to insure the stability of one of the bastions of his fort.

It is, therefore more than probable that the latest story from Ashantee is substantially true. Human life is always at a discount in these thickly populated African kingdoms. Could the African potentates be taught to cultivate the soil, or to mine the minerals in it, they would, with their natural shrewdness, speedily discover a more profitable employment for their subjects and captives than killing them. Sixty years ago the king of Ashantee told M. Dupuis that since the king of England had prevented him from selling his slaves he had to murder them, lest they should grow strong and murder him. Africa is, indeed, never likely to be the Eldorado of traders, as for a time it was thought to be. Mr. Joseph Thompson, in the course of his recent journey, saw nothing worthy of the attention of European capitalists, and in spite of the inflated accounts of Mr. Stanley, Dr. Gouldsbury, administrator of the Gambia, in the report of his exploration into the interior of that colony, just issued, affirms most positively that "any hope based on that fiction of the future, to wit, the event of Africa becoming England's mart for manufactured goods," is certain to end in disappointment.

* * *

—About a thousand men and boys [illegible]shed Lewins, of the Philad. Branch, a [illegible]ppy New Year. All had bought suits [illegible]him and were so much pleased that [illegible]y thought a happy New Year's greeting was due him. He was so pleased [illegible]ut it that he at once commenced putting down the price of ready-made clothing to still lower figures, in order to [illegible]e another regiment of men and boys good.

[illegible]hen babies are fretful they disturb [illegible]ybody, and mothers should know [illegible] soothing Parker's Ginger Tonic [illegible]kes away half their anxiety, stops [illegible]s' pains, and is always safe and [illegible]ant to use.—*Home Journal.*

[illegible] daughter's Paralysis ataxis disap[illegible]d from the use of Peruna. B. C. [illegible], Pittsburg, Pa.

SIX GIRLS AT A BIRTH.

[illegible]Francisco, Dec. 30.—A Los Angeles [illegible]ch says that Mrs. Cruz, living at [illegible]ch, Los Angeles county, gave birth [illegible]erfectly formed female children.

One Price Stores,

GOLDSMITH BROTHERS,

BEE HIVE BEE HIVE BEE HIVE

BEE HIVE BEE HIVE BEE HIVE

BEE HIVE BEE HIVE

BEE HIVE BEE HIVE

BEE HIVE

ONE PRICE STORES.

Mr. S. Goldsmith having just returned from New York where he has purchased the largest and best selected stock of GOODS ever brought to Bellefonte.

An early inspection of the same is most respectfully solicited.

Every department is now complete with the Latest Novelties.

—o—

We refrain from quotations; but come and see for yourselves!

—o—

Dress Goods.
Dress Goods,
Dress Goods,

—o—

Silks,
Plush,
VELVETS.

—o—

The price tells, and everybody Tells the price.

—o—

CLOAKS,
LACES,
FRINGES,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
Skirts,
CLOTHS,
CRAPE,
CORSETS,
PRINTS,
FLANNELS,
Blankets,
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
&c., &c.

—o—

We desire to call special attention to our GENT'S Department.

We can rig out the sterner sex from top to bottom, inside and outside with with anything that they demand.

Mr. Thomas Jackson is still at the head of our Merchant Tailoring, and he will be glad to welcome all his old friends, and serve them in the most courteous and workmanlike manner.

We shall continue the manufacture of the celebrated *Bee Hive Overall*, and are prepared to supply the trade with any quantity or size desired.

Goldsmith Bro,

(Successors to Bau and & Newman.)

Bellefonte, Pa.

New York office 39 and 41 Walker St.

B E E H I V E — Bee Hive —

B E E H I V E — Bee Hive —

BEE HIVE BEE HIVE

BEE HIVE BEE HIVE

BEE HIVE BEE HIVE BEE HIVE

BEE HIVE BEE HIVE BEE HIVE

THE PATRIOT.

A Pennsylvania Newspaper for the General Public.

The DAILY PATRIOT is the only morning newspaper published at the State Capitol.

The DAILY PATRIOT makes a specialty of Pennsylvania news.

The DAILY PATRIOT publishes the Associated Press news and specials from all points.

The DAILY PATRIOT gives special attention to grain and produce markets.

The DAILY PATRIOT opposes monopoly, bossism and centralization of political power.

Terms: $6.00 per annum, strictly in advance, or $7.00 per annum if not paid in advance. For any period less than one year at proportionate rates.

The WEEKLY PATRIOT is a large, eight page paper, devoted to literature, agriculture, science, manufactures, news, markets, etc. During 18[illegible] each number will contain an illustration of some prominent topic or event. This is an attractive feature which can not fail to please. Terms: $1.00 per annum, invariably in advance. One copy of the WEEKLY PATRIOT and one copy of the Philadelphia Weekly Times will be sent one year for $2[illegible] cash in advance, thus giving the two papers for the subscription price of the latter. One copy of the Weekly PATRIOT and one copy of the Cottage Hearth an excellent monthly magazine, published at Boston at $1.50 per annum, will be sent one year for $1.70 cash in advance. Send in your subscriptions at once. Address

PATRIOT PUBLISHING CO.,
22 dec 4t. Harrisburg, Pa.

BEST business now before the public. You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not needed. We will start you. $12 a day and upward made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can work in spare time only or give your whole time to the business. You can live at home and do the work. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. Money made fast, easily, and honorably. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta Maine. 22dec

SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS.

Long Tested—Often Imitated—Never Equaled.
Establishment, 1347 Chestnut St., Philada.
Under Patronage of Leading Surgeons.

I. B. SEELEY.
No. 3.
Fig. 1.
Trade Mark.
Registered.

PRICES REDUCED BELOW COMPETITION.

Made in every desirable pattern, light, cool, cleanly, indestructible, (fine steel spring coated,) unaffected by time, use or climate; used in bathing, *always reliable*; being unequaled in merit and practical construction, as admitted by all eminent Surgeons and disinterested experienced dealers.

CAUTION.—BEWARE of *Intriguers* offering second-hand, shop-damaged goods, or *inferior* imitations. Genuine stamped, (spring and strap,) "I. B. SEELEY—WARRANTED." Owing to the frequent complaints that *inferior imitations* have been supplied on calls for my Trusses, I give the above notices.

Supplied by all leading Dealers in the Trade at the usual price of common Trusses.

Complete assortment carried in stock, with correct adjustment a specialty, by

J. Zeller & Son, Bellefonte 20oct6m.

CHRISTMAS IS GONE

So is New Year, and agents wanted to make large sums of money for a long time to come, should lose no time, but send at once for terms and full particulars of WHEELER'S COMPLETE ANALYSIS OF THE BIBLE, Cheap, Practical, Thorough; 900 pages; over 100 full page illustrations and accurate maps. Handsome, attractive. So arranged chronologically as to make one continuous narrative of thrilling and absorbing interest. Having an immense sale. Absolutely indispensable to every teacher and student of the Bible. The grandest aid possible to the perfect understanding of "God's word." Just the book for Holiday presents. Price $1.50. Outfit with free instructions $1.00. Territory taken up rapidly. THAYER MERRIAM & CO., (Limited,) 721 Arch St., Philad., Pa. 4 jan 2t

Write for samples or visit

John Wanamaker,
Grand Depot,
Philadelphia.

Dry Goods,
Carpets,
House Furnishing,
Millinery.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

A Pure Family Medicine that Invigorates without Intoxicating.

If you are a mechanic or farmer, worn out with overwork, or a mother run down by family or household duties try PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

If you are a lawyer, minister or business man exhausted by mental strain or anxious cares do not take intoxicating stimulants, but use PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

If you have Dyspepsia, Kidney or Urinary Complaints, or if you are troubled with any disorder of the lungs, stomach, bowels, blood or nerves you can be cured by PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

There are hundreds of miserable sufferers daily dying from lung, kidney and nervous diseases who might be saved by using PARKER'S GINGER TONIC in time.

If you are wasting away from age, dissipation or any disease take GINGER TONIC at once; it will invigorate and build you up from the first dose. It has saved hundreds of lives; it may save yours. Ask your neighbor or druggist about it, or send for a circular to HISCOX & CO., New York.

[illegible] sizes. Great saving in buying dollar size.

Parker's Hair Balsam.

The Best, Cleanest, and Most Economical Hair Dressing. Never fails to restore the youthful color to gray hair. 50c. and $1 sizes, at druggists.

FLORESTON COLOGNE.

A new and exceeding fragrant and lasting perfume. Price 25 and 75 cents.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Roger Lee, late of Potter township, deceased, having been duly granted the undersigned, he requests all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the deceased to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN SHANNON, Executor,

GOLD. Great chance to make money. Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy while those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. Any one can do the work properly from the first start. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. 22 decy

—There are two reasons why some people don't mind their own business. One is they have no business, and the second is, they have no mind to bring it to if they had.

LEWISTOWN

Marble & Granite
WORKS.
D. R. STRATFORD,
Proprietor, Lewistown, Pa.

The undersigned respectfully informs the public of Pennsvalley that he is prepared to do all kinds of work in MARBLE AND GRANITE at

Cheaper Rates Then Elsewhere

Write or call on Clevan Dinges for terms and designs.

I have accepted this agency with the view of introducing the work turned out by the Lewistown Marble & Granite Works.

Confident that I can furnish first class work at greatly reduced prices from what has been usually paid; all work warranted and erected on the graves.

Respectfully,
16octly CLEVAN DINGES.
Centre Hall.

This One Foot Rule

may chance to be of service in many homes! It will also serve us if it recalls the rules of OAK HALL, which are:

1st.—We never offer for sale any Clothing but what we believe will give thorough satisfaction to those who wear it.

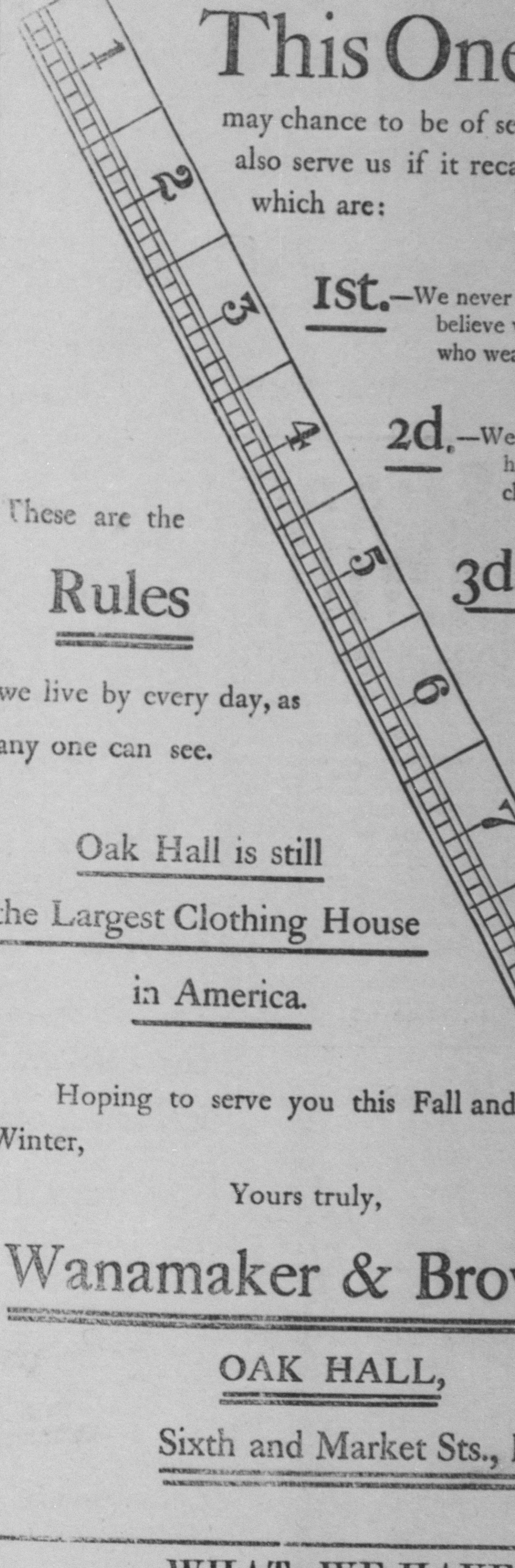
2d.—We stoutly maintain our custom to always have the largest stock of men's and boys' clothing to show our customers.

3d.—We do not allow our salesmen to mislead customers as to fit or quality or kind of goods.

4th.—We stick to one price alike to everybody, rich and poor.

5th.—We give the guarantee with each sale we make.

6th.—We return the money to anybody who wish it, if they choose to bring back the goods uninjured.



These are the Rules we live by every day, as any one can see.

Oak Hall is still the Largest Clothing House in America.

Hoping to serve you this Fall and Winter,

Yours truly,

Wanamaker & Brown,

OAK HALL,

Sixth and Market Sts., Philadelphia.

WHAT WE HAVE NOT GOT

We have no Dress goods, all wool, and a yard wide, at 8 cents per yard.
We have no yard-wide Muslins at 2 cents per yard.
We have no Calicos at 2 cents per yard.
We have no hand-made Shoes, all warranted, at 75 cents per pair.
We have no First-Class, all wool suits for Men, at $2.50.
We have no trash of any kind that we are trying to gull the commuutiy with.

BUT WE HAVE GOT

A better grade of Dress Goods, at 15 cents and up, than can be bought at any other store in Bellefonte at same price.

We have at from 6 cents up a better value in Bleached and Unbleached Muslins than the same price will buy you elsewhere.

We have CARPETS that have two ounces more wool to the yard, at same prices that lower grades bring elsewhere.

We have the LARGEST STOCK of CARPETS, best assortment to select from that can be found in Centre county.

We have the best Three Dollar Child's Suits that the money can procure.
We have the best Five Dollar School Suits in Bellefonte for that price.
We have the best Ten Dollar Suits for Men sold anywhere.
We have the best work, trimmings, fits and appearance in our Clothing for the money procured in the county.

All first-class Clothiers are selling the same make of Clothing. No slop shop trash, thrown or pasted together, but regular sewed, sameas any Merchant Tailor would or could make them.

We have the very best hand-made BOOTS and SHOES that we can find, and warrant them. And our warrant means just what it expresses.

We have a reputation of 30 years' trading at stake to uphold all we advertise.

We have the interest of our Trade at stake, and always strive to keep our Cust[illegible] This we accomby [illegible] ways giving the full value for what money they give us.

Call and convince your wavering mind.

[illegible] & A. LOEB

CENTRE REPORTER

SUPPLEMENT.

CENTRE HALL, PA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1882.

Lawyer's Cards.

D. F. FORTNEY,
Attorney-at-Law,
Office in old Conard building, Bellefonte.

JOHN BLAIR LINN,
Attorney-at-Law,
Office on Allegheny street, Bellefont.
feb tf

J. L. SPANGLER, Attorney-at-Law
Consultations in English and German. Office in Furst's new building

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney-at-Law
Collections promtly made and special attention given to those having lands or property for sale. Will draw up and have acknowledged Deeds, Mortgages, &c. Bellefonte, Pa. oct22

C. T. Alexander. C. M. Bower
ALEXANDER & BOWER,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office in Garman's new building.

S. R. PEALE H. A. M 'KEE.
PEALE & M'KEE,
Attorneys-at-law.
Office opposite the Court House, Bellefonte, Pa. 15sep tf

Dentistry.

DR. J. W. RHONE.
Dentist, can be found at his office and residence on North side of High Street, three doors East of Allegheny, Bellefonte, Pa. 27febtf

DR. S. G. GUTELIUS.—
Dentist, Millheim. Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession. He is now fully prepared to extract teeth absolutely without pain. my 2 78.

DR. G. W. HOSTERMAN,
DENTIST,
Centre Hall. Office at residence on Church street, opposite Luth. Church. Will give satisfaction in all branches of his profession, ether administered. 14apr.

Hotels.

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE.—
(Opposite Court House.)
H. BROCKERHOFF, Prop'r. WM. MCKEEVER, Manager.
Good sample rooms on first floor. Free buss to and from all trains. Special rates to jurors and witnesses. Strictly First Class. 12apry.

BUSH HOUSE.
W. R. Teller, proprietor, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to country trade. 16juney

Barber.

JERRY MILLER
BARBER and HAIRDRESSER
—in the basement of the bank building. All work done in fashionable style. 1iuly

Printing.

REPORTER OFFICE.
Centre Hall, Pa. A full line of Envelopes, Letter and Bill Heads, Statements, Plain or Ornamented Cards, constantly on hand. Blanks of all kinds on hand or printed to order. We are prepared to do all kinds of JOB WORK, Programmes Posters, &c. in the finest styles and the lowest possible rates.

—You will find that the place to bny goods cheap is at Dinges', if you deal there once or twice.

◆

A WISCONSIN TOWN WIPED OUT.

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 27.—A fire occurred at Durand, Penin county, Wis., Sunday afternoon, the entire town, with the exception of three buildings, being destroyed. There were in all twenty-four buildings in the village. The loss is now estimated at $25,000, on which there is a small insurance.

◆

GRANT'S NEW HOME.

The Riches of the World Beautifying the New York Grant Mansion.

[N, Y: Letter to Cincinnati Enquirer.]

There is quite a flutter in society, owing to the announcement that General and Mrs. Grant are to give an elegant reception as soon as their new house is in perfect order and every day workmen and artists are bringing nearer the desired end. I understand not a single article has been bought or ordered for the first floor, the eighty cases of magnificent presents presented to the General on his foreign tour furnishing them throughout, as well as supplying the rest of the house with objects of art of every conceivable sort. No two pieces of furniture in the parlors and reception room will be alike. Curiously carved chairs, velvet and gold embroidered divans and ebony and ivory fauteuil, upholstered with Gobelin tapestry and handwrought brocades, will take the place of the modern set.

The Oriental hangings and Persian carpets were made for the ex-President as gifts, and Mrs. Grant will incur the everlasting envy of women by using the finest and most exquisitely woven India cashmeres for the drapery of her own boudoir. The tables and stands are of buhl and mosaic work; the mirrors hang in curiously curved frames cut by the jack-knives of the skillful Swedish carvers. Pictures of every variety, and all of merit in different degrees, have frames in themselves works of art, while statuary and articles of virtu ornament the rooms lavishly.

In General Grant's private dressing room stands a miniature house of five stories and nearly three feet in hight. It is of solid silver, curiously beaten and raised in queer flowers and odd birds. On opening the various doors and windows that lead out on comical little balconies can be discovered cases of fretted silver, containing bottles and flasks of carved ivory filled with different and delicious perfumes. This was presented to the owner in China. A pleasant reminder of India is a pair of superb elephant tusks nearly six feet in length, the polished ivory set off by elaborate gold mountings.

The wall on one side of the family sitting room is nearly covered by a remarkable Japanese picture—a hunting scene. The ground is of creamy satin, and the subject is worked out in varied silk embroidery, the figures and foliage standing out as in real life and the colors exquisit and natural.

How exceptional a memory Gen. Grant has is shown in the fact that he knows at a glance where each of these thousands of gifts came from, the name of the city, the doner and the circumstances of the presentation. He does not exhibit the least complacency in their exhibition, but Mrs. Grant shows a woman's natural gratification in them.

◆

—If there is any one store in this county that does business exclusively upon the "one price for all" principle, and the lowest price with every article marked, we must accord the praise to the store of Lyon & Co., and we challenge any one to a denial of this fact. This is the only true and honest business principle; others would do wll to pattern after Lyon & Co. tf

VALENTINES' & Co's STORES

A FULL LINE OF

EVERY KIND OF GOODS.

CLOTHING

We make a particular speciality of, and have a fine stock of

MEN'S & BOY'S CLOTHING
OVERCOATS of ALL GRADES

and a full line of Hats and Caps, and Boots and Shoes at all prices.

DRESS GOODS

Ladies Dress Goods in all styles and prices.

In this line we have the largest stock of any one store in the county and can suit the wishes and wants of all classes.

W ehave
SHAWLS,
SKIRTS,
COATS,
CORSETS—
Warners Flexible Hip and Dr. Strongs.

An exceedingly fine line of

LADIES & CHILDRENS HOSIERY, COLLARS, TIES, &c.

We have also a beautiful asortment of silk handkerceiefs in all colors, sizes and prices. Linen handkerchiefs and ladies hem sitched handkerchiefs by the half dozen, very low.

STAPLE GOODS & TRUNKS.

Every body knows we have a full line of

STAPLE GOODS,

but every body does not know that we have a fine line of
BAIN'S TRUNKS & SATCHELS
that we are selling at prices less than they can buy from the manufacturer.

CARPETS

We have
RAG CARPETS,
INGBAIN, CARPETS,
TABLE OIL CLOTHS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, &c.
in endlees variety and at all prices.

RUBBER GOODS

HATS,
COATS FOR LADIES AND GANTLEMEN.
BOOTS and SHOES

FOR THE HOLIDAYS

The Grocery Department has in it an assortment of the finest goods that money can buy.

GREEN COFFEES,
TEAS,
ROASTED COFFEES,
and
ROASTED GOVERNMENT JAVA,
which you should try.

OATMEAL—Domestic and Imported. Of the imported we have McCann's Irish, than which there is none better.

Cross and Blackwells Pickles,
Empire Pickles,
Mew York State Pickles in bbls.

Our stock of CANNED GOODS is unrivaled in assortment and quality.

Try the California brand of these canned goods. We have peaches, plumbs, apricotts, &c., &c. And for

SPECIAL HOLIDAY TRADE

we will have the
FINEST FIGT,
RAISINS,
and NUTS of all kinds.

Special orders for articles not in stock will have our promptest attention and satisfaction guaranteed in every department of the business.

These parties wanting Good Goods at fair prices would do well to call.

It is no trouble to show anything that we have, and if it don't suit there is no harm done.

We have just fitted up a new room for the display of CLOTHING, BOOTS and SHOES which will enable us to show customers these goods in a more satisfactory manner than heretofore. 8dec

NTINES, & CO
BELLEFONTE, PENN'A

The Centre Reporter.
SUPPLEMENT.

Centre Hall, Pa., Th'rs. Jan. 5, '82

—We do not ask you one price for a suit or dress and give it to your neighbor for less, but we treat you all alike, as all our goods are marked in plain figures and lowest prices for all. LYON & Co. tf

BY RAIL TO MEXICO.

Laredo, December 15.—The track-layers of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas extension completed the laying of the line to the limits of this city to-day. This gives an unbroken direct line of railway from the Mississippi at St Louis to the Rio Grande at Laredo, making a through line of about 1,300 miles in length. The Southwestern system undertaken by Mr. Gould a little more than a year ago has now been completed from the Mississippi at St. Louis to three points—New Orleans, near the Gulf; El Paso, on the frontier of New Mexico, and Laredo, about half-way between these two.

Mexico is now reached by an American railway line. The construction forces of the system are now rapidly concentrating at this point to commence the great work of pushing on 700 miles further to the City of Mexico. The engineers who have had this part of the work in charge have completed their preliminary report. It is very favorable. The line will run through a rich mining and agricultural country. Extensive deposits of coal have been found on the road, and such arrangements are making that a standard-gauge railway line to be operated by the Missouri Pacific Company from St. Louis through the City of Mexico, 2,000 miles in length, may be expected to be completed and in operation in eighteen months from this time.

HENRY BROCKERHOFF. J. D. SHUGERT,
President. Cashier

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.

(Late Milliken, Hoover & Co.)
Receive Deposits,
And Allow Interest,
Discount Notes,
Buy and Sell
Government Securities, Gold &
Coupons.

10ap68tf

J. ZELLER & SON
DRUGGISTS.

No. 6 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte
Penn'a.

Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Goods &c., &c.

Pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes always kept. may18

WM. A. SANDOE
MERCHANT TAILOR.

Shop in bank building, 2nd floor. Is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, on short notice, and good fits guaranteed, according to the latest styles. A large lot of samples always on hand. Workmen of long experienced in his employ. 1nov y.

1881 WINTER GOODS 1881

—ANY ONE IN NEED OF—

DRY GOODS

SUITABLE FOR

FALL & WINTER

Will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

—0—

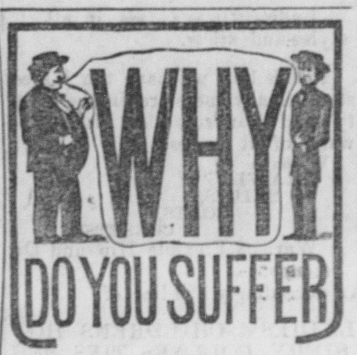
—SPECIALTIES—

HOSIERY,
UNDERWEAR,
FLANNELS.

PRICES GUARANTEED

To be lower than the lowest.

Wm. Wolf.



With that **COUGH** when there is a remedy at hand so pleasant, so certain and so safe, that the most delicate child may take it without danger. It is called

Green's Comp. syrup of
TAR, HONEY and BLOODROOT,

It contains all the virtues of Tar in a concentruted form, combined with the best Expectorant and Anodynes, the whole prepared without the aid of heat, forming the BEST KNOWN REMEDY for all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

Try one bottle and be convinced. Price **60 CENTS** per bottle. Manufactured only by

F. POTTS GREEN, Bellefonte, Pa.

For sale by Druggists & Merchants and by
J. D. MURRAY, CENTRE HALL,
5may y

L E A T H E R !

—0—

ASK FOR GENESEE SOLE LEATHER IF YOU WANT THE BEST.

Calf Skins, Moroccos, Linings, Las's Thread, Nails, Pegs, Wax, Bristles and all kinds of Shoe Findings on hand. We also make to order GENTS BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS from the best of French Leather. Leave your orders and a perfect fit guaranteed.

E. GRAHAM & SON, Bellefonte

Call and See the New Goods.

BARGAINS JUST ARRIVED

AT THE

Penn's Valley Bargain Store.

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Boots, Shoes, Hats, and Caps,

Groceries,

Queensware,

Fish, Salt,

Confectionery,

—AND—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

HOLIDAY GOODS

in great variety.

I claim to have the Cheapest Store in Penn's Valley.

I am selling Clothing and Overcoats at lower prices than any one in the county.

Full Market Price paid for all Produce.

C. DINGES.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.
WM. KURTZ.............Associate Editor.

OFF TO THE CITIES
OFF TO THE CITIES
This Week,
This Week,
For the Second Supply of
For the Second Supply of
WINTER GOODS.
WINTER GOODS.

"Central Supply Depot"—Whitmer & Co.

CONNECTED BY TELEPHONE.

"The Fair"—G. R. Spigelmyer & Co.

Spring Mills, Pa. Jan. 2, 1882.

PENNSYLVANIA RR.

Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 31, 1881, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

Train		Station	Time
ERIE MAIL	leaves	Philadelphia	11 55 p m
"	"	Harrisburg	4 25 a m
"	"	Sunbury	6 30 a m
"	"	Williamsport	8 40 a m
"	"	Jersey Shore	9 09 a m
"	"	Lock Haven	9 40 a m
"	"	Renovo	11 05 a m
"	arr at	Erie	7 45 p m
NIAGARA EX.	leaves	Phila	[illegible]
"	"	Harrisburg	[illegible]
"	"	Sunbury	1 30 p m
"	arr at	Williamsport	3 35 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	4 30 p m
"	"	Renovo	5 50 p m
"	"	Kane	10 05 p m
FAST LINE	leaves	Philadelphia	12 10 p m
"	"	Harrisburg	4 00 p m
"	arr at	Williamsport	8 00 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	9 10 p m

EASTWARD.

Train		Station	Time
PACIFIC EX	leaves	Lock Haven	7 30 a m
"	"	Jersey Shore	7 37 a m
"	"	Williamsport	9 05 a m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	12 55 p m
"	"	Philadelphia	4 15 p m
DAY EX.	leaves	Kane	[illegible]
"	"	Renovo	10 05 a m
"	"	Lock Haven	11 15 a m
"	"	Williamsport	12 15 p m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	3 35 p m
"	"	Philadelphia	7 35 p m
ERIE MAIL	leaves	Erie	11 35 a m
"	"	Renovo	9 00 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	10 10 p m
"	"	Williamsport	11 30 p m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	3 00 a m
"	"	Philadelphia	7 00 a m
FAST LINE	leaves	Williamsport	12 35 a m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	3 55 a m
"	"	Philadelphia	7 00 a m

Erie Mail and Fast Line West and Pacific Express East make close connections at Northumberland with L & B R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West and Fast Line West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Niagara Express West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with B. P. & A. V. R. R.; at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R.; and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Ex. West, and Day Ex. East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

ROBERT NEALSON, General Superintendent.

LOCAL ITEMS.

—Altoona and Milton have small pox.

—Ezra Krumbine now has a steam engine running in his furniture shop.

—The walks in front of the churches in this place need looking after. Five dollars will make them look fifty dollars better.

—Small pox has broken out with great severity in some parts of Dakota, partaking of the nature of a plague.

—Sell your old clothes to the rag-dealer and add a few cents, and you can get a bran new suit for it at the Philad. Branch. Prices now lower than ever before. All goods guaranteed; all plainly marked; one price to all, and no shoddy for anybody.

—Among the members of the Lower House of the Tennessee Legislature are a white man and a negro who held the relation of master and slave before the war.

—Mr. Breon, of Potter's Mills, boasts of a chicken which lived 17 days without food or drink. It got down between the lining of walls of the barn, where it remained this length of time before it was discovered, still alive and kicking.

—W. C. Camp & Co., having all the best and latest improved machinery, now manufacture the best and most durable furniture in this county.

—The Millheim justice case has at last been decided by the court. The court decides John H. Reifsnyder elected by 9 majority over F. P. Musser. This case has been in court some two years.

—The Pennsvalley store, Dinges', is creating a revolution in the prices of goods; their stock is one of the best and their prices are the cheapest, and no one dares to dispute the fact.

—Mr. Henry Kreamer, of Millheim, intends moving west, and has sold his house and lot to A. Walters.

—Miles township has lost two of its old citizens by death, Mr. Henry Moyer, aged near 87 and Mr. Fulmer, aged about 73.

—The county commissioners have elected John Wolf as President of the board.

Miles Walker, of Ferguson, was, on Monday evening, elected Commissioners' clerk.

D. F. Fortney, esq., was elected commissioner's attorney.

—A meeting of the Bechtel heirs, who are said to have $30,000,000 awaiting them in Germany, was held in Redding a few nights since. When subscriptions of $5 from each person present was asked the meeting broke up in a hurry.

—We clip the following from the Lock Haven *Republican*: "Blanchard & Nutter, of this city, have purchased sixteen hundred acres of white pine timber land on Rattlesnake Run, Clinton county, containing about 8,000,000 feet, for $25,000. This large sale was made by Mr. Samuel Marsh, for Isaac Shaffer & Sons, and is one of the largest ever made in this section. Mr. Marsh has several smaller pieces of white pine timber land, aggregating 15,000,000 feet, for sale, and as white pine is becoming a scarce article he will have no trouble in disposing of it."

—At Montandon, on Friday afternoon, the boiler of the steam threshing machine, at work in the barn of Mr. Walters, on his farm, a short distance below that place, exploded, instantly killing a man by the name of Keifer, besides setting fire to the barn and completely destroyed it and contents.

—Deputy Sheriff Reuben Spangler and Mr. Proudfoot have opened a large new furniture establishment opposite the Bush house. They invite the citizens of Penns valley and other parts, to call and examine their stock, as they can not be excelled in first class furniture, or low prices. Remember Spangler & Proudfoot opposite the Bush house.

—Our young friend, George Bible, elocutionist, did some of his readings before the Snyder county teachers' institute last week, and left a favorable impression.

—The new Lutheran church at Millheim is receiving a slate roof. Mr. Snook's new residence in same town also has a slate roof. The difference between the cost of slate and shingle for roofing is not very great, while the durability is all in favor of the former.

—Last week two million feet of logs escaped from Young Woman's creek, but were caught at Lock Haven.

—One of the handsomest furniture wagons, in this county, is Camp's, and the furniture he hauls on it is ditto. Camp delivers all furniture now to cash buyers.

—The large demand made upon Dinges for holiday goods was successfully met, and everybody says that they did better buying goods of him than of anyone else.

—Our young friends, Rev. Frank Fischer and Rev. Wm. Foster filled two of our pulpits last Sabbath. The former that of his brother in the Lutheran church in the afternoon, and the latter for the Presbyterians in the Ev. church. Their sermons were indicative of a promising future as ministers of the Gospel.

—If you want to begin 1882 right, how is it possible to do so unless you have the right kind of boots and shoes—good stuff, no paper filling, just such boots as Powers & Son keep? They have the real lumberman's boot; a genuine water proof boot, and deal honestly with all customers—make good all they guarantee in boots and shoes.

In our family of ten, for over two years Parker's Ginger Tonic has cured headache, malaria, and in fact all other complaints so satisfactorily that we are in excellent health and no expense for doctors or other medicines.—*Chronicle.*

—CHRISTMAS.—Christmas was a very delightful day with us, notwithstanding the disagreeable weather a few days previous. It cleared up on Saturday, and Christmas day was ushered in lovely as May.

In Centre Hall the Reformed church was tastefully decorated, a Christmas tree was planted, and covered with presents for the Sabbath school, and distributed on Saturday evening, the occasion being enlivened by well performed vocal music and the reading of an essay by Miss Cora Murray. There was a crowded audience in attendance.

In the Lutheran church on Christmas afternoon, after the usual exercises, gifts were distributed to scholars and all others present in the Sabbath school. In the evening were had appropriate Christmas exercises—consisting of select pieces of music, responsive readings, an address by Rev. Fischer, followed by a short address by Mr. Derstine, and repeating of the apostles' creed. The church was densely crowded and excellent order prevailed.

In the Georges' valley church, Saturday eve before Christmas, there were also exercises and giving of gifts. The church was decorated with fine taste; two Christmas trees, spanned by a beautiful arch, were erected—the arch was made to sparkle with lighted candles, which had a happy effect upon the Christmas trees which were loaded with all kinds of suitable presents. Back of the trees was a large table filled with fine glass and other ware, for presents. Vocal music and an address by Rev. Fischer added to the interest of the occasion. The people of George's valley deserve credit for the taste and liberality displayed upon the occasion.

There may have been similar exercises in other localities, of which we may not have learned.

—All who got their holiday groceries at Sechlers, found they got the very best, whether in sugar, coffee, tea, dried or canned fruits, hams, dried beef, confectioneries, or other articles in the grocery line. We wish to say that this grade of goods is not only kept during the holidays, but all the year round at Sechlers. They do nothing on the catch principle, but are fair and square in their goods and dealings every day in the year.

—Now is your time for a genuine bargain and to save a nice sum of money. They are anxious to sell off their winter stock of overcoats at the Philadelphia Branch, and now offer them at a shade above cost. There never before were such chances to get a good and serviceable overcoat cheap. It will pay for any one to buy two and lay one by for the future, so cheaply are they offered by Lewins now.

—Prof. Kurzenknabe is now at Millheim, where he started last week with a class of some 80 in vocal music. As soon as this class gets through, the Professor will open a musical convention beginning on January 10, and closing Saturday eve, 14, with a grand concert. There will be three sessions each day. During the entire convention, Mr. K. will have his Harrisburg orchestra present to participate in all the exercises. The program is a truly rich one, and complete all through. Besides the musical performances there will be addresses and talks suitable for the occasion. Price of tickets for the entire convention only $1 00. Members of the convention from a distance will be entertained free.

—We are informed that the Sheriff of Juniata county arrested some of the officers of the Millheim Mutual Aid Society, last week, on the complaint of a policy holder in that county, whose subject had died, and on which the amount of insurance failed to be forthcoming.

The President of the company, Mr. Sankey, rendered bail for appearance at the Juniata county court. A report says that the policy holder who instituted these proceedings received only $20 on his policy, while he alleges that something like $700 were collected from assessments on his dead man. In the above we give what reaches us by rumor.

—Out of jail—Sheriff Spangler is not in prison any more. He was in jail for a term of three years, sentenced by a majority of some 1800 of his fellow citizens as high Sheriff. The Sheriff is now pulling out for Centre Hall, welcomed back by his old neighbors and friends.

—You certainly do not want to buy anything poor and worthless when for the same money you can get the best, and you will find that Doll & Mingle, Bellefonte, is the place for the best boots and shoes, at the lowest prices.

—M. T. Anltz writes from Elwood, Ill: We have had quite a wet fall, and very little snow, so far. Corn crop was small. Taking a view of friend Lengle's corncrib, I find he has 2400 bushels shelled corn this year. Oats was partly a failure on account of the army worm which were numerous in places. Prices—corn, 60 cts; oats, 40c; pork, live, 5½ to 6c; butter, 27c; lard, 12c; everything is high; work is plenty for all kinds of laborers. Hoy has gone goose hunting to-day, and expects to have a goose roast when he returns.

—"Won't allow anybody to undersell us," that is the motto of Camp & Co., our furniture men. They must mean business sure, in parlor or bedroom sets or any other furniture.

—Mr. Edward Mersinger, of Joliet, Ill., is back to Potter twp., his native place, on a visit. He left here some 14 years ago, and this is his first visit since. He is jolly, plump and fat, which indicates that Illinois agrees with him.

—After a wedding party had assembled in a church at Bloomington, Ill., the father of the girl offered her $500 if she would back out. She took the money, remained at home, and sent word to the minister to dismiss the assembly.

—Nowadays everybody wants the best and only such dealers as keep the best and cheapest goods are patronized; that explains the reason Doll & Mingle, the leading boot and shoe men of this county, have such a large lot of customers.

—The failure of Austin Curtin & Co, of Mill Hall, with liabilities of about $25,000 created considerable excitement in Centre county.

—If you want a good boot or shoe cheap, call on Doll & Mingle, Bellefonte.

—Hon. James Chatham, of Lock Haven, died at his residence in that place from the effects of paralysis. His age was 67 years and 8 months. In 1861 Mr. Chatham was elected a member of the Assembly.

—The most popular place in the county for boots and shoes is at Doll & Mingle's, Bellefonte, because they have one of the largest stocks in the central part of the state, and handle only the best goods at the lowest prices.

—1882 starts in cold and blustery. 1881 went out quite wet and mild.

—We have our tenth regular supplement this week to keep advertisements from crowding out reading matter and start in 1882 with a number of new subscribers. Happy New Year to all.

—There is still a large assortment of goods at Dinges', notwithstanding the great rush during the holidays. Everything is just as cheap as before.

—Within a brief space of time a family named Boyle, residing near Cresson, Pa., have lost eight children by diphtheria. The neighbors started a subscription paper and soon raised $800 to be presented to the afflicted parents.

—Miss Katie Curtin, a daughter of ex-Governor Curtin, was present at the wedding of a daughter of William H. Vanderbilt, in New York City, on Tuesday, 27 ult.

—The last Arctic steamer, the Jeannette, which left San Francisco about two years ago, has been found crushed in the ice. Two, of the three boat-loads of the crew, are safe, but in distress. This is cheering news. Further good news is that the prices of ready-made clothing have again been marked down by Lewins, of the Philad. Branch. This is the way they start in with 1882 at the famous Philad. Branch. No other store can keep up for low prices in clothing.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of J. Monroe Taylor. This house has been established nearly 40 years, and their goods are celebrated for purity and strength. We would recommend a trial of their Gold Medal brands to all who desire superior goods in this line. 6oct4m.

OLD HORSES WANTED.—The undersigned intending to start up the old Glue and Soap Factory at Milesburg he wishes to buy old fat and crippled horses and other stock, for killing; also beef legs.
5jan 1m
GEO. M. REESER,
Milesburg, Pa.

No remedy except Peruna does always coincide with the vis medicatrix naturæ.

—The store of C. Dinges, in this place, was discovered to be on fire, on Tuesday morning, about 7½ o'clock. The alarm was at once given, and soon there was assistance at hand, and back doors and windows were broken open to gain entrance, but, the volume of smoke and heat were already so great that it was impossible for any one to remain inside, and water was dashed in by buckets from the out-side in the direction of the stove where the fire was supposed to be. The doors were left closed as much as possible to prevent a draught. On venturing in to near the stove the seat of the fire was discovered, and by rapid applications of water from the hydrants, the fire was put out. The floor on one side the stove, a large part of the counter and the inside cellar way, with some boxes of goods in the cellar were already burnt, and it was only through the timely aid of the citizens and convenience of the water that an extensive fire was prevented, which would have taken the dwellings of Messrs. Gift and Fleisher and the Ev. church. It would seem that the fire originated from a spitoon, in which, probably, some one carelessly threw a lighted cigar late the evening previous, a very dangerous practice. Fortunately for want of draught the fire smouldered until the smoke betrayed it in the morning, otherwise it would have broken out in full flame during the night and proved very disastrous. The amount of goods actually burned with damage to floor and woodwork may be $150, while a great part of the goods is injured from the effects of heat and smoke. Insured in the Centre Hall and two other companies.

—Rev. S. L. Stiver, Principal of Bunker Hill Academy, late pastor of the Congregational Church of this city, was united in marriage with Miss Carmelite, daughter of Dr. R. J. Hornsby, on Monday afternoon. The ceremony was performed by Rev. G. H. Higgens, Rector of Christ (Episcopal) Church. The bride was elegantly costumed in white brocade, with veil and orange flowers. The presents were very numerous, handsome and valuable. Among the gifts was a purse of $50 presented to the groom by personal friends. Invitations, with few exceptions, were limited to immediate relatives. The bridal pair departed for New Orleans the same evening, and will be absent for a couple of weeks.—Bunker Hill, Ill., Gazette, 29th ult.

Rev. Stiver is a native of Potter twp., and one of our valued friends. The bride and groom have our best wishes for unalloyed happiness all through the state matrimonial.

A SUPERB FAMILY BIBLE.

One of the most remarkable features of the booktrade is the enormous sales of Bibles. The demand is chiefly for large Illustrated Family Bibles, for, strange as it may seem, there are many families who do not possess such a Bible.

Prominent among the publishers who have recognized this demand is The National Publishing Company, of Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis and Atlanta, to whose superb edition of the Sacred Scriptures we desire to call attention.

The binding of their magnificent Bibles first claims our attention. It is rich, beautiful and substantial. As our readers well know, a Bible may be very showily bound, and yet put together so flimsily that it will come to pieces in a few years. Although covered with showy stamps and apparently well bound, the work may be done in such a loose and unsubstantial manner that with only ordinary handling it will crack and finally fall to pieces. This Bible is made upon a very different plan. Only the best materials are used in its manufacture, and all work is done by the best workmen, and the most highly improved machinery. Every stage of the work is carefully supervised. It would be impossible to devise a plan by which greater care could be given to the manufacture of Bibles, or by which the interest of subscribers could be more carefully guarded. The publishers have a high reputation to maintain, and they are determined to maintain it. They realize the fact that a family Bible may be subjected to very hard usage, and must be bound substantial as well as handsomely.

The additional matter is very rich and complete. The leading feature is a slightly abridged edition of Dr. Wm Smith's Dictionary of the Bible. This is really a complete work in itself, and would make an octavo volume of over six hundred pages.

Another valuable feature is a History of all the existing Religious Denominations of the World, and the various sects, both ancient and modern. These accounts are clear, concise and comprehensive.

The additional matter which accompanies the books of the Bible is very full and interesting. A large section is devoted to a collection of the Scripture illustrations consisting of a series of articles explaining and illustrating the Manner and Custom of the period, Biblical Antiquities and Scenery. The Animals of the Bible are carefully described, as are also the trees, plants and flowers, etc., referred to in the Scriptures, each being the subject of spirited and life-like engravings. The Wanderings in the Wilderness, the Tabernacle and Temple are described with great minuteness of detail. These explanations and the maps and plans which accompany them are of great value to every reader of the Bible. A topographical sketch of Jerusalem is given, and the cities and towns mentioned in the Bible are also described. It is impossible to enumerate all the valuable features in a notice like this. They constitute a complete encyclopaedia of Bible knowledge and present to the reader all the information and explanations he can desire. The work is literally a library in itself, and is published in both English and German.

It is magnificently illustrated. The larger plates consist of exquisite steel engravings, and a number of superb designs by the greatest living artist, Gustave Dore. The additional matter contains twenty-five hundred fine illustrations and maps. Nearly every place and object of interest mentioned in the Scriptures is shown in this collection.

The Family Record is beautifully lithographed: and facing it is a magnificent marriage certificate, a feature which makes this Bible a very appropriate and desirable wedding present. At the close of the volume is a handsome photograph album, with space for sixteen portraits, a novel and appropriate addition to a Family Bible.

The price is astonishingly low, and within the means of every family. We advise our readers to examine this great Bible. It is sold by subscription only and Mr. M. Shires, who is the authorized agent for this section is now canvassing for it.

Messrs. Thayer, Merriam & Co., 731 Arch street, have just published "Wheeler's Analysis of the Bible—being a summary of Old and New testament history." The book is octavo, printed in clear type on white water-marked paper, with wide margins for annotations, and is bound in good style with ornamented cover. The contents of the book range from chronological to exegetical. In concise wording it first tells the boundaries, the progress, the politics of the Jewish nation and its neighbors; then taking up the Bible books in their Bible order, the laws, the customs, the governments of the chosen people are epitomized in short paragraphs; events are related side by side with contemporaneous events—synchronous—so that there is a constant temptation in this new light of contemporary history to read afresh the exact Bible text of what occurred; and save the episode of Ruth, and the glossary of the poetical books of the Old Testament, this continuous narrative is maintained throughout the volume. Where the last prophecy ends, the historical account still goes along as told by Josephus and others until the New Testament times come. In the New Testament analysis this harmony of arrangement is very strongly presented. From the birth of our Lord throughout His life as He goes from place to place the analysis follows Him. Treated in this way the sermons and journeyings of the Saviour acquire a peculiar interest. Re-read in this light the Sermon on the Mount becomes clear as the perfect law of spiritual living; the table talk on the night of betrayal an encompassing assurance of security. As He passes from city to city we catch glimpses of His unresting zeal; always going, going—teaching and healing. The Apostolic doings and epistles are in like manner invested with fresh beauty. Yet this easy, connected statement is but one of the book's charms. The foot notes on subjects of interest are abundant, and present the latest researches and discoveries in Bible lands; manifold illustrations illuminate the text, oftentimes vividly; examination questions which thoroughly mastered would thoroughly ground a student in all matters of Old Testament lore; tables of chronology; and, lastly, an appendix of which every page is a surprising mine of knowledge. The book is one of value to every Bible student; has this exceeding worth—that by arranging continuously the facts of the Bible, the thread of story which began at Eden and ended with the vision of Patmos Isle, is unbroken in telling.

Attention is called to the advertisement in another column, and would say that no better book can be put in the hands of young or old.

Any remedy that always coincides with the vis medicatrix naturæ cures all diseases. P[illegible]

SMALL-POX IN EIGHTEEN STATES

The National Board of Health have received in their return of official reports information to the effect that small-pox prevails to a greater or less extent in eighteen States and Territories, and is considered to be in an epidemic form in Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Allegheny, Cincinnati, Chicago, some parts of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan, Minnesota, California, Oregon, and the Washington, Montana and Indian Territories. The mortality is not much more higher than in other epidemics of disease that have occurred throughout the country.

A case that has attracted much attention is that of a man affected with small-pox who came from Chicago over the Baltimore and Ohio railroad in Pullman car No 527, and who left the car at Wilmington. The fact that the man had the small-pox was not known until after he left Chicago, he having escaped the scrutiny of the Chicago authorities. To this one case the National Board of Health attribute the spread of the small-pox in Wilmington and probably in Baltimore.

The rules and regulations recently adopted by the National Board of Health and approved by the President will, if properly carried out, enable the Health authorities to prevent the spread of the disease throughout the country. Under these regulations all emigrants upon arriving at any of the ports from ports where small pox exists are, unless protected by having had the disease, required to be vaccinated and kept in quarantine until the period for the development of the disease (sixteen or seventeen days) is passed.

GROWN PEOPLE'S TOMFOOLERY.

Swindled Men Making Merry While Their Money Made a Blaze.

A cremation of insurance policies took place at Heydt's tavern, about twenty-five miles from Reading. Heydt and his neighbors have been swindled out of thousands of dollars during the year by assessment insurance ghouls, and at a recent meeting they determined to pay no more assessments, but to burn up all policies held by them. The speculative insurance policies held in the township represent a total face value over $250,000. At the demonstration about one-half of this amount was represented, and the policies, together with the assessment notices which had accumulated during the present month, were handed over to be publicly burned. A pine coffin had been provided in which the policies were to be burned, but as the demonstration was a hilarious rather than a melancholy gathering the coffin was left out and it was decided to have a pole dance in lieu thereof at the public crossroads while the policies, suspended at the end of the pole, were being burned. Delegations arrived during the day from different sections, and Reading, Allentown, Lancaster and other cities were represented. At 2 o'clock a large number of policyholders who had assembled at Huff's church arrived. A meeting was organized and each person present related his experience and then deposited his policies with the secretaries. The policies were opened and strung together, and after the adoption of resolutions denouncing in unmeasured terms the rotten system of graveyard assessment insurance, a procession was formed and headed by a band made a street parade. The procession came to a halt in front of the hotel. The policies having been saturated with kerosene, were suspended from a pole and a little girl applied the torch to them. The band struck up a "hoedown" and Heydt and a number of his neighbors joined in a dance around the pole. The entire party joined in groans for the insurance companies which had issued the policies, and then repaired to the hotel, where refreshments were served. General congratulations followed upon the happy manner in which the subject of annoyance had been disposed of. In the evening a ball in celebration of the event was given.

Spring Mills Market.

Wheat, $1.25
Rye 8[illegible]
Corn, ears, per bu. 70 c.
Corn, shelled. 75c.
Oats, 40c.
Buckwheat, 50c.
Barley 75c.
Cloverseed, 4 00 to 4 50
Timothy seed, 2.00 to 2 75
Plaster, ground per ton, $10.00
Flour, per bbl $6.50
Butter, 28c.
Tallow, 6c.
Lard, 10.
Ham, 12c.
Shoulders 9c
Bacon or side, 9c
Eggs per doz. 28c
Corrected weekly by I. J. Grenoble

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—The subscriber, administrator of the estate of Daniel Tilow, deceased, late of Millheim, will offer at public sale at Millheim, on Saturday, Jan. 28 1882 a house and lot on North Street, bounded on the north by lot of Lamey and Knarr, on the east by turnpike, south and west by an alley the same containing one-fourth of an acre.

Terms,—One-half on confirmation of sale, and the balance in one year, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. ISRAEL CONFER, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the estate of Andrew Keller, late of Potter township, dec'd, having been granted by the Register of Centre County, to the undersigned, he requests all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to deceased to come forward and make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
JAMES A. KELLER, Adm'r.
5jan6t
Centre Hall, Pa.

TAVERN LICENCES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named persons have filed their petitions for license in the office of the Clerk of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for Centre county, and that application will be made at the next Sessions of said Court to grant the same:

Thomas Pearson,	Philipsburg	Tavern.
Patrick McCann,	do.	do.
Robert Taylor,	do.	do.
F J Myers,	do.	Saloon.
James I Delong,	Liberty	Tavern.
H Kunes,	do.	do.
A E Graham,	do.	Saloon.

J. C HARPER, Proth'y.

ESTRAY—Came to the premises of the undersigned, about June last, a red heifer, about two years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay costs and remove the same.
EMANUEL SMITH,
22dec3t.
Gregg twp.

FARMER'S MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Centre county, Pa.—Centre Hall, Dec. 21, 1881. The Annual meeting of the Members and election of 12 Directors to manage the affairs of the Company for the ensuing year, will be held at the house of D. Moyer, at Centre Hall, on Monday January 9, 1882, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m., of said day. Members generally are requested to attend.
D. F. LUSE, Sec'y.
HENRY KELLER, Pres't.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the Orphan's Court of Centre county: In the matter of the estate of Jacob From, deceased. The undersigned, an auditor, appointed by the Court to make distribution of the balance in the hands of John Shannon, Adm'r, to and among those legally entitled to the same, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on Saturday, the 14th of January, A. D. 1882, at the office of D. S. Keller, Esq., in Bellefonte, when and where they may attend if they see proper.
22dec3t.
C. E. SCHRAEDER.

FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.—The well known property late of Geo W. Foust, on top of the 7 Mts., is offered at private sale. It contains 188 Acres, about 41 acres are clear and in a good state of cultivation, on it is a large dwelling house, barn and other outbuildings, two good orchards, and a well of never failing water at the house. The balance is very good timber. For further information apply on the premises to
15 dec4t.
JAMES A. DECKER.

HOP BITTERS.
(A Medicine, not a Drink.)
CONTAINS
HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION,
AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.
THEY CURE
All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.
$1000 IN GOLD.
Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.
Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no other.
D I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
All above sold by druggists.
Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., & Toronto, Ont.

HARDWARE — STOVES.
In addition to our extensive stock of FARMERS, BUILDERS & BLACKSMITH supplies, we would call your attention to our stock of
Heating Stoves, Cooks & Ranges,
We would especially suggest in Heating Stoves the
CROWNING GLORY,
FORT ORANGE,
EASTLAKE AND
WELCOME HOME.
In Cooks the REGULATOR PIONEER
In Ranges the VICTOR & APOLLA.
A full assortment of Fire Brick and Grates on hand.
WILSON, McFARLANE & CO

THE ENORMOUS COST OF PROSECUTING GUITEAU—HEAVY DOCTORS' BILLS.

Washington, Dec. 27.—It is thought that Guiteau's trial will not last much more than two weeks longer. The end is so near that some sort of estimate can be made of the expense. It will reach enormous figures. The cost of the prosecution, not including witness fees, will amount to nearly $100,000 and the fees of witnesses for both sides, which the Government pays for, will probably be as much more. Some of the experts have charged very high, though the figures are not known.

In this relation another item of expense caused by the assassination may be mentioned. It is understood that Dr. Agnew's bill for medical attendance and services is $82,000, one item being $5,000 for the first operation he made last summer. Dr. Hamilton's bill is understood to be $25,000, while Dr. Bliss charges $8,000, or at about the rate of $100 a day. No bills have been received from the nurses. An attempt will be made to have Dr. Boynton and Edson paid as physicians, and not as nurses.

NOT A BEVERAGE.

"They are not a beverage, but a medicine, with curative properties of the highest degree, containing no poisonous drugs. They do not tear down an already debilitated system but build it up. One bottle contains more hops, that is, more real hop strength, than a barrel of ordinary beer. Every druggist in Rochester sells them, and the physicians prescribe them."—*Rochester Evening Express on Hop Bitters*

WISDOM FOR CHICAGO INFANTS.

[Chicago *Tribune.*]

Is this the Great Eastern? No, it is a Cincinnati girl's shoe. See how easy it is to be mistaken.

How happy the man looks. He is going to have his picture taken to send to his Girl. Poor girl! how sad her Christmas will be.

Here is a Poet. He is going up in the Elevator. How happy he looks. Pretty soon he will walk down, looking very Sad. He has seen the Editor.

See the Boot. How large and shiny it is. A Man owns the Boot. Call and see his daughter some evening and see what it is made for.

This is a Horse. It can go very fast. The Man who is standing by the Horse looks sad. He is broke. Do not go to horse races, Tommy, or you will be broke too.

What a fine looking Old Gentleman. Is he rich? Yes, he is very rich. See how healthy he looks. He will not die of Enlargement of the Heart. He lives in Chicago.

Here is Miss Lucy. How proud and fine she looks in her new Sealskin Sacque. It cost Three Hundred Dollars. Lucy's Father will Fail next week.

What have we here? It is a Young Man who wears a yellow Ulster and a high collar. Does he smoke cigarettes? Yes. Let us all take a kick at him.

The man is at the Desk. He is an Editor. What is that in his hand? It is a Microscope. What does the Editor want of a Microscope? He is looking for his Salary.

This is a Young Lady. She is sitting at a piano, and will soon begin to sing "Empty is the Cradle, Baby's Gone." Run away quickly, children, and perhaps you will miss some of it.

Where is Tommy? He is playing baseball in a lot. Can Tommy play well? Yes, indeed, for he sometimes makes a Home Run. This is when his Father heaves in sight.

The Dog and the Cat are fighting. Is this wrong for the Dog and Cat to fight? Yes, it is very wrong, because they are not married. When you grow up, children, you will see the point of this Lesson.

What a large Dog. He is going swiftly up the street. So is a Tin Can. It is tied to the Dog's tail. Will the Dog win the race? I should smile. It is wrong to tie a Can to a Dog's tail if the Owner of the Dog catches you.

In a recent address before the British Association, the President, Sir John Lubbock, gave the following explanation of the fact, discovered by Agassiz in 1843 that the centre of a glacier, like that of a river, moves more rapidly than its sides. The old theory was that the quality of glacial ice was viscous, and the glacier was compared to the contents of a tar barrel poured into a sloping channel. Later observations suggest a different theory, that of regelation. In 1850, Faraday noticed that when two pieces of thawing ice are placed together they unite by freezing at the point of contact. Following up this suggestion, Tyndall found that a block of ice compressed in a mould could be made to assume any desired shape. A straight prism of ice, for example, placed in a groove and submitted to hydraulic pressure, was bent into a transparent semicircle. These experiments seem to prove that a glacial valley is a mould through which the ice is forced, and to which it will accommodate itself. The "veined structure of ice," as pointed out by Tyndall and Huxley, is produced by pressure, in the same manner as the cleavage of slate rocks.

A SMALL-POX CORPSE AVENGED.

Keokuk, Ia. Dec. 29.—About forty students of the medical college here are ill with an eruptive disease which Dr. Hillis, President of the State Board of Health and other physicians, pronounce confluent small-pox. A few weeks ago a subject was received from Chicago in a barrel, and while being dissected the class discovered that it was a small-pox corpse. Every man engaged in the dissecting that body is down with that disease, and those residing in the same house with them are being attacked daily. There is a great consternation in the town and the college is virtually quarantined.

Constantia, N. Y., Dec. 26.—Granger Fuller, weight 250, teaches the school in the Dutcher District this winter. He attempted to punish Nellie Cook for transgression of the rules, but she gave the teacher battle, and her cousin Lizzie joined her. They bit his fingers, blacked his eyes, tore his coat off, smashed his watch, and came out victorious. Nellie is 13 and her cousin 14 years old.

—The general verdict is that Dinges has the best store in Pennsvalley, both in respect to the quality and price of goods.

$66 a week in your own town. $5 outfit free. No risk. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay. Reader if you want a business at which you can make great pay all the time you work, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. 22dec y.

HARDWARE,
Jas. Harris & Co
ARE SELLING VERY LOW
REAPER SECTIONS and
REAPERS
And all kinds of Farming Tools,
RAKES, FORKS, SCYTHES,
SPROUT'S HAY FORKS,
ROPE BLOCKS, ETC.,
As well as all kinds of HARDWARE, to meet all demands in this line,
JAS. HARRIS & CO.
Bellefonte.

HENRY BOOZER
CENTRE HALL,
MANUFACTURER OF
Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Collars, Whips, Flynets, and also keeps on hand Cotton Nets, etc. Prices low as any where else. All kinds of repairing done. The best stock always kept on hand. All work warranted. A share of the public patronage is solicited.

—Strawbridge & Clothier, the well known Philadelphia Dry Goods House are, with their usual liberality, giving away to their patrons as a holiday gift "A Souvenir of Philadelphia" which illustrates all the points of interest in the city.

Any of our readers can get one of these valuable gifts by sending a penny stamp to the firm to prepay the postage.

We have no hesitation in saying that Green's No. 1 and 2 Liver Pills, when used in connection with each other in accordance with the directions, will cure the worst form of liver complaint, dyspepsia, sick headache, and all biliary derangements.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, on 28 ult., by Rev. Akers, W. W. M'Cormick to Miss Laura K., daughter of Henry M'Closkey, both of Potters Mills.

On the 22 ult., by Rev. J. Tomlinson, Mr. John F. Heckman to Miss Rebecca Smith, both of Centre county, Pa.

DIED.

In Potter twp., on the 27 ult., Aaron Spangler, aged 43 years and 6 months. He suffered over three weeks from typhoid fever.

In Penn twp., Mr. Daniel Kreamer, aged about 84 years.

On 28 ult., in Miles twp., Mr. Henry Moyer, aged nearly 87 years.

Near Luthersburg, Pa., on Tuesday, December 13, 1881, Elias Rishel, aged 79 years, 8 months and 20 days.

Father Rishel was born March 24, 1802 in Penns Valley, Centre county, Pa.; was confirmed in the Lutheran Church in 1822 and moved to Clearfield county in May, 1834.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—The following accounts have been examined and passed by me and remain filed of record in this office, for the inspection of heirs and legatees, creditors and all others in any way interested, and will be presented to the Orphans' court of Centre county, on Wednesday, the 25th day of January, 1882.

1. The first and final account of Alexander Coaney, guardian of Amanda Weaver, deceased, formerly Amanda Bartoe, minor child of Daniel Bartoe, deceased.

2. The first and final account of Jacob K. Rider, administrator of &c., of Martin Smith, late of Ferguson township, deceased.

3. The account of A J Thompson, administrator c t a of &c., of John Thompson, late of Halfmoon township, deceased.

4. The account of Jacob A Crider and John Resides, executors of &c., of William Resides, late of Boggs township, deceased.

5. The account of Angeline McBride, executor of &c., of Caroline C Summy, late of Benner township, deceased.

6. The account of James Caldwell, administrator of &c., of Catharine Fitzpatrick, late of Milesburg borough, deceased.

7. The account of Daniel Smith, administrator of &c., of Calvin H Wise, late of Haines township, deceased.

8. The account of John C Stover, guardian of Catharine Brown (now Leathman) a minor child of Samuel Brown, late of Haines township, deceased.

9. The account of William H Mokle, administrator of &c., of Daniel Mokle, late of College township, deceased.

10. The first and final account of D Z Kline, trustee to sell real estate of Margaret Knoll, late of Howard borough, deceased.

11. The account of William H Neese and S J Herring, administrators of &c., of Jacob Neese, late of Gregg township, deceased.

12. The first account of Michael Hess, guardian of Charles E., Mary, Maggie and Clara Knarr, minor children of Susan Knarr, late of Harris township, deceased.

13. The account of Samuel Gramly, trustee to sell real estate of David Ertle, late of Gregg township, deceased.

14. The first and final account of James C Boal, administrator d b n of &c., of William McMinn, late of Potter township, deceased.

15. The first and final account of James C Boal, administrator d b n of &c., of E K McMinn, late of Potter township, deceased.

16. The account of Henry and D W Heston, administrators of &c., of Michael Heston, late of Boggs township, deceased, as filed by Henry Heston.

17. The first account of D S Keller, administrator d b n c t a of &c., of George Livingston, late of Bellefonte borough, deceased.

18. The account of D S Keller, guardian of Eliza A Searock (now Larimer) a minor child of William Searock, deceased.

19. The account of Jonathan Musser, guardian of W E Kepler, minor child of Jacob Kepler, late of Ferguson township, deceased.

20. The account of S T Gray and S D Gray, executors of &c., of James Chambers, late of Patton township, deceased.

21. The account of A T Leathers, administrator d b n of &c., of John Stere, late of Union township, deceased.

W. E. BURCHFIELD,
Register.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the Hon. Charles A. Mayer, President of the Court of Common Pleas of the 25th Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Centre, Clinton and Clearfield, and the Hon. [illegible] K. Rankle and the Hon. J. [illegible], Associate Judges in Centre county, having issued their precept bearing date 1st day of Nov., 1881, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and to commence on the 4th Monday of Nov. next, being the 28th day of Nov. 1881, and to continue two weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 10th day of Oct., in the year of our Lord 1881, and the one hundred and fifth year of the independence of the United States.
T. J. DUNKLE, Sheriff.

A YEAR'S READING
For $1.
THE NEW YORK
WEEKLY WORLD.
New Presses, New Type Throughout, New Building, New Appliances of Every Kind, and New Life in Every Department.
TO ANY ADDRESS, POSTAGE PAID, $1.00 A YEAR;
50 CTS. FOR SIX MONTHS.
A COMPLETE
FAMILY PAPER.
Special Departments for Every Member of the Household.
1. All the News, fully and succinctly.
2. The Farmer's World—A full page of Agricultural and Farm News.
3. The Literary World—A full page of Long Stories and Short Stories, Comic Ballads and Serious Poems, Fairy Tales and Sailors' Yarns.
4. The Housekeeper's Columns—What Every Woman Wants to Know.
5. The Veterinary Department—With prescriptions free for all Subscribers and full instructions for the treatment of live stock.
6. The best Chess Column in the world for amateur players.
7. The best Checker Department in the world for both amateur and professional players.
8. A Corner for the Young Folks—Riddles, Charades, Puzzles, Enigmas, Acrostics, &c.
9. Complete Market Reports—Unrivalled in details and accuracy.
10. Answers to Inquiries.
Each department is perfect of its kind and all combined make the best Weekly Newspaper ever published.
The New York World has no superior on either side of the Water as a Live, Brilliant, Perfectly Appointed, Progressive Newspaper.
SPECIMEN COPIES SENT FREE.
THE NEW YORK WORLD.
8dec6t. World Building, New York.

From Market Street to Filbert,
AN ENTIRE BLOCK
Is Filled with Dry Goods,
Selected Carefully by Experts in the Best Markets of the world.
This Huge array of Stuffs Aggregates in value considerably more than
A MILLION OF DOLLARS.
AND IS DIVIDED AMONG
THIRTY-TWO DEPARTMENTS
In which are contained everything Needed in
WEARING APPAREL
—FOR—
LADIES AND CHILDREN,
And everything coming under the head of
Housefurnishing Dry Goods.
Few such exhibits as this are made in the country. None can surpass it in attractiveness, variety and interest. The almost perfect system to which this business is reduced, insures the most prompt, careful and economical service of all patrons.
The prices are beyond controversy as low as the goods can be conveyed from producer to consumer, as all methods of cheapening prices are in vogue known to the most exact business science. On moderation of prices, primarily has the success of the house been based, and success has furnished facilities for still further lowering of prices, while giving the additional advantages of convenience, comfort and despatch in all transactions.
There is no reason why all who desire should not share in the advantages which are offered by this great mart of fashion and use.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER.
N. W. Cor. Eighth and Market Sts., S. W. Cor. Eighth and Filbert Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.

Selling Out!!
SELLING OUT!
Don't spend ONE DOLLAR
—FOR—
CLOTHING
Until you have visited our Store.
OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF FINE
READY MADE CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS,
TRUNKS, VALISES,
Furnishing Goods, &c.,
Must be sold regardless of cost as we intend closing out our business. We will continue to sell from day to day until the entire stock is disposed of.
This is no humbug, but a purely legitimate sale and people will do well to avail themselves of this chance as you never will be able to buy at such low prices again.
We cannot quote prices in this advertisement as space will not permit, but all we can say is if you wish to save Fifty per cent on your purchases, you will do well to give us a call, and if you cannot save money we do not ask of you to buy.
DO NOT FORGET THE NAME AND PLACE.
New York Clothing House
Op. Brockerhoff House.
M. ASH, Prop., Bellefonte.

H. K. HICKS
Has the largest Stock of Hardware,
OILS, PAINTS, GLASS,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
Coach and Saddlery Hardware
that is kept by any one dealer in Centre Co., and sold at the most REASONABLE PRICES. He is sole agent for the
Celebrated South Bend Chilled Plow.
that is guaranteed to give satisfaction over 250 NOW IN USE IN CENTRE COUNTY, in less than two years introduction.
21ap

We present to the Carriage trade, and to all who use Top Vehicles, the above cut illustrating our Patent Three Bow Top.
It will be noticed that this top has three main bows connected with the seat which is all that is necessary, to make it durable and neat in appearance, while in the upper part of the top there are FIVE bows, two of which are short not extending below the trimming, and therefore not seen in a finished top.
The advantages in these five bows in the upper part of the top are evident; they effectually prevent the top from snagging between the main bows, which is a universal objection—and in folding the top the two short bows by an ingenious arrangement will drop below the three main bows allowing the top to fold easily together, and with the same ease as though there were no short bows, so that this top is really a three bow top when folded, and a five bow top when extended. We challenge the world to produce a three bow top that possesses the number of advantages that this top possesses.
Encouraged by numerous unsolicited recommendations and orders from different States of the Union, we are prepared with a full stock of different sizes of tops set ready to trim, to which we particularly call the attention of manufacturers.
And to persons who desire a finished top we would say that we manufacture different grades that vary in price, from what we call a cheap top (unlined) to the highest priced tops. Bow Sockets, or all wood bows as desired.
Send for circular and price list to
CENTRE HALL BUGGY TOP CO.
And manufacturers of Buggies, Spring Wagons, Sleighs &c.
3deoctf. Centre Hall, Centre Co., Pa.

J. MONROE TAYLOR
ESTABLISHED 1844.
GOLD MEDAL IS THE BEST.
Gold Medal Soda, Gold Medal Saleratus.
Gold Medal Baking Powder, Gold Medal Cream Tartar, Gold Medal Washing Crystal.
113 WATER ST., NEW YORK.
Thousands, disgusted with the many poor articles offered in market, are now happy in using J. MONROE TAYLOR'S Gold Medal preparations. They are guaranteed strictly pure and superior to any other in market. Ask your grocer for them, and do not be put off with any others until you have given them a trial.

PE-RU-NA
"For pain in the limbs, back, stomach, breast, side or shoulder blades, take PERUNA."
"For cramp of the stomach, colic, diarrhœa, or vomiting, take PERUNA."
"For cough, asthma, night sweats, shortness of breath, take PERUNA."
"For chronic catarrh, bronchitis, pleurisy, and sore throat of any kind—PERUNA."
"PERUNA is the purest, most prompt and efficient medicine known."
"PERUNA is the best appetizer, purest tonic, [illegible]."
"If you can't sleep, take PERUNA; if weak or worried mentally, can't rest, take PERUNA."
"[illegible] will be paid for the least impurity or mineral that may be found in PERUNA." For pamphlet write to
S. B. HARTMAN & Co., Osborn, Ohio.
If you are sick, feel badly, or in any way unwell, take PERUNA and regulate the bowels with
MAN-A-LIN

IMPORTANT
To Consumptives
A Gentleman having been so fortunate as to cure his son of Consumption, in its worst stages, after being given up to die by the most celebrated physicians, desires to make known the cure (which proves successful in every case) to those afflicted with Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Consumption, and all Affections of the Throat and Lungs, and will send the Recipe free of charge to all who desire it, if they will forward their address to DANIEL ADEE, 48 Liberty St., New York. [illegible]

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the estate of Daniel S. Kerstetter, late of Penn township, deceased, having been duly granted the undersigned by the Register of Centre county, he requests all knowing themselves to be indebted to the deceased, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
BENJAMIN KERSTETTER,
8dec6t.
Adm'r, Coburn, Pa.

L. & T. RAILROAD.

TRAINS LEAVE WESTWARD.

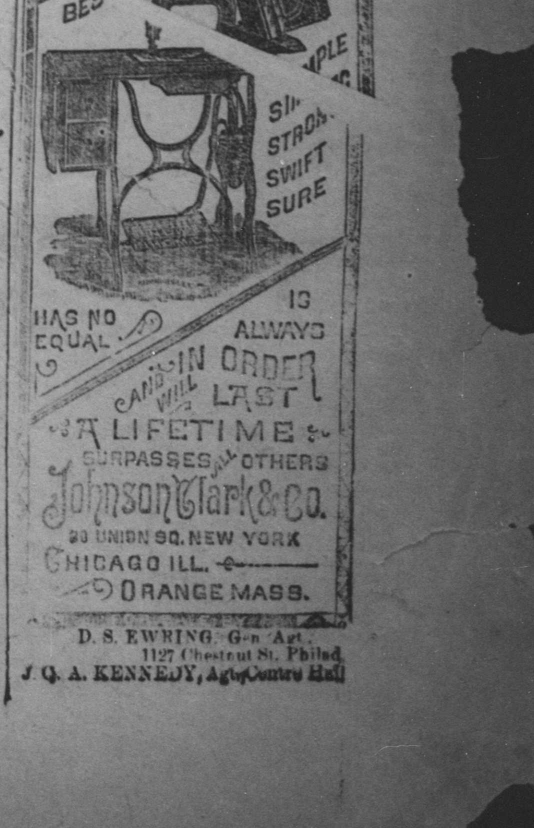
Montandon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lewisburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Millinburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fowler	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coburn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spring Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TRAINS LEAVE EASTWARD.

Spring Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coburn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fowler	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Millinburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lewisburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montandon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

PENNSVALLEY BANKING CO.
CENTRE HALL, PA.
RECEIVE DEPOSITS and allow Interest; Discount Notes; Buy and Sell Government Securities, Gold and Coupons.
WM. WOLF, Pres't. WM. B. MINGLE, Cashier.



D. S. EWING, Gen. Agt., 1127 Chestnut St., Philad.
J. O. A. KENNEDY, Agt., Centre Hall.

RS.

on Plan
Break

t to re-
always
cts in the
N. Y. Con-
pen the wits of
only have they
successful plans
vent most ingenious
chinery. Every morn-
ctor drives in through
e, and receiving his load
four barrels at the kitchen
s out again. A convict several
ears ago thought he saw in the swill-barrel a means of escape, and he proceeded to put his idea into operation. He enveloped his head in cloths and got into a barrel of liquid swill. The gate-keeper is provided with a long iron rod, and is required to probe or examine every load, no matter what it may be that leaves the prison. When the wagon reached the gate the keeper ran the rod into the barrel in which the convict was concealed. It struck an obstruction, and he plunged it again with considerable force. He was amazed to see a filthy object emerge from the swill and utter a muffled cry of pain. It did not take the keeper long, however, to determine that it was a convict attempting to escape. The clever plot of the prisoner created a good deal of comment at the time. A prisoner once disappeared and no trace of him could be found. The officers searched for a week without avail. Finally, after all efforts had been given up, the keeper of the tailor shop one day instructed his men to remove the pieces of cloth, of which there was a great quantity, from beneath the cutting-bench. The bench was entirely closed, with the exception of a small aperture into which the odds and ends were thrown, and while the pieces were being taken out the missing convict was unearthed. The man had been waiting for an opportunity to get outside the walls, but he waited one day too many it proved. He had been fed regularly by other convicts, who brought him food in their pockets from the mess-room.

Three or four years ago, when the prison was crowded with 1,500 convicts, a great many slept in a large room in the top of the main building, known as the "old hospital." These men imagined that liberty was within their reach, and they made an attempt to effect their escape. They cut their way through the woodwork to the roof, and only the tin covering remained to be removed. The night was appointed for the delivery, but when the men put their heads up through the opening they were confronted with a row of revolvers in the hands of officers. Some one had revealed the scheme, and the authorities had been forewarned. Had this plan been successful the population of the prison would have been decreased some two hundred. Five years ago a convict employed in the toolshop, which is no longer operated, made a bold venture. The tools were packed in boxes some three and a half feet long, two feet wide and twenty inches deep. The man attached cleats and a button to one of the boards comprising the cover in such a way that he could shut himself in. To conceal the deception he drove heads of nails into the board so that it looked as if it was nailed down. The contractors had another shop in what is known as "Hackney," in the northwestern part of the city, whither all tools were taken before being shipped. The convict ensconced himself in his narrow quarters, and the box was loaded on a wagon with a number of others. He waited until he thought the prison had been left behind, and then raised the cover to survey his surroundings. He was observed by the driver, a young man, who gave a frightened yell and jumped from the wagon. A guard happened to be in a grocery store in front of which the convict made his appearance, and he caught a glimpse of the head in the box. The escaping prisoner recognized him, and, leaping from the wagon, ran as fast as his legs would carry him. The guard followed, and, as the fugitive would not stop in response to repeated commands, fired a ball into his leg, which put an end to the chase.

Citizens are employed in the prison shops in large numbers, and they pass in and out without any questions being asked. A convict once embraced the opportunity that this practice affords. He secured a pair of overalls and a blouse, and shouldering a vise walked past the guards. When he reached the street he threw down the vise and made for the country. Slipping out of the ranks is one of the practices of convicts as the preliminary step to an escape. One cold winter morning, while it was still dark, two convicts left their places in line. They had previously obtained a long piece of wire, and attaching a hook to one end they tore up their bed-clothing and wound it tightly about it. This made a stiff rope; and reaching it up they caught the hook on the bars of the window in the story above. They climbed up from window to window until they reached the roof, from which they expected to descend to a low side wall and drop to the ground. Their absence had been discovered, however, and just as they were descending they were detected by the officers who were looking for them. The escape of "By" Day was well planned. He feigned sickness, and was left in his cell. When the keeper shook the cell-door at night Day did not respond. Instead of compelling the man to answer, as he should have done, he looked through the grated door and saw a form lying in bed with a newspaper over the head. He thought Day was sleeping, and supposed the paper was to prevent his being disturbed by flies. The next morning a dummy stuffed with straw was found in Day's cot, but "By" had disappeared. He had released himself from his cell with a false key, and, getting upon the roof, had gone down to the ground. He was afterward recaptured.

If all the tools and appliances used by prisoners in attempting or accomplishing escape had been saved a museum might be established. How the convicts obtain these tools is a question easily answered. They make them. Instruments weighing as much as fifty pounds have been made under the very eyes of the officers, and they were none the wiser for it. If a man is employed about iron-working machinery, he will find time to manufacture jacks, jimmies, levers, bars, keys, and other implements. Very often these tools are the finest specimens of workmanship, and any artisan might be proud to own them as his handiwork. Complete burglars' kits have been manufactured in the prison and smuggled outside to do service in "cracking" banks.

One generous-hearted convict proposed to liberate half the prisoners in the institution. He procured a piece of gas pipe and made from it a key to the locks of the cell doors. He had planned to spring the lever of his cell with a jimmy, thus releasing himself, and to unlock as many doors as he could with the key before he was discovered. Then he anticipated leading the men against the guards and fighting his way to liberty. The key was found in the possession of the sanguine prisoner before he had an opportunity to use it. In the office of the agent and warden are two jimmies remarkable for their fine construction. The handles, which can be detached, are turned in fanciful shape, and to any burglar the tools would be a rare prize. Desperate means are not infrequently resorted to in attempting escape. Several times fire has broken out in the prison, and has been found to be the work of convicts. There is a fire brigade composed of picked men, who are supposed to be trustworthy, but it has been shown that they cannot be relied upon. At nearly every fire inside the walls the prisoners have cut the hose and done everything in their power to advance the flames, in the vain hope that the whole institution would burn down.

The most despised creature in the prison is a "squealer," as the convicts term a prisoner who learns of plans to escape and reveals them. If he is known to be a tale-bearer he is not only ostracised by the others, but life is made as miserable for him as possible.

Magician's Artful Ways.

"The magical business is not so good as it once was. Tricks cost less, secrets are few, and there is less interest in sleight of hand." Professor W. S. Judd, the manufacturer of magicians' supplies, said to a New York reporter. "But there is great activity in ventriloquism and Punch and Judy. I never saw such a demand for ventriloquists' figures." "Has any novelty been introduced that has caused this popularity?" "No new figures have been brought out, but the old colored man and the Irishman are still the most popular, and an old man or an old woman come next. The Chinaman, it was thought, would do well, but he doesn't take very well, somehow." The old style of figures had a detached jaw that worked into a cleft to represent talking.

Figures are now made with kid jaws over the wooden jaw bone, so that the motion of the mouth resembles human action. There are a great many regular magicians traveling about, and many of them make a great deal of money. The Troy opera house is owned by a magician who made all his money out of nine tricks. The tricks now are mostly mechanical, as the finer sleight of hand tricks which demand the greatest skill are not shown. The prices are low in comparison to what they have been. The time has been when as much as $500 would be charged to teach the Indian box trick, and now the price is only $5. Mechanical tricks are generally variations of a few pieces of mechanism.

The professor showed a small wooden box, of a size to hold in the hand. To all appearance it was an ordinary box, closing with a lock. One way in which it is often used is for the magician to borrow a watch, have one person put the watch in the box and lock it, taking the key. The magician hands it to another person to hold. "Do you hear the watch ticking?" the magician will ask, and the person holding the box will hear it distinctly by putting his ear to the lid. Finally the watch appears around a pigeon's neck, or hanging to a chair back, after a pistol has been fired, or one of many ways, according to the fancy of the magician. One end of the little box swings out on pivots when released from its catch by a sharp pressure at one end of the bottom. It can readily be manipulated with one hand, so that in the interval between the depositing of the watch and the handing of the box to some one to hold the watch slips out into the magician's hand, and a watch movement hidden in the lid of the box keeps up a deceptive ticking. Such a box sells for $12.

The Indian box trick, which is a favorite, is just as simple. In this a big rough box is brought on the stage, and several gentlemen are invited to examine it. They find an empty box, as roughly made as a packing case. The nails seem to run through the corners, the ends clinched into the wood. The magician's assistant is put in a bag. The end is tied up and sealed. The box is tied round and round with rope, as well as locked. The bagged-up man is laid on the tied-up box, and a screen is drawn in front for a short time. When the screen is drawn back the empty bag is seen with unbroken seal lying on the box, which, when its cords are untied and the lock is opened, is found to contain the man. The only difficulty is the bag part. There must be two bags, one within another. The junction of their mouths is concealed by the magician, who with great show of zeal ties the mouths with his handkerchief at that portion, and then invites the committee to tie the protruding ends of a bag which is really alongside of his assistant inside another bag confined simply by the handkerchief. The nails of the box are shams at one end, being simply heads and points which do not meet. The end swings in like a trap door when properly manipulated, the assistant lays the sealed-up bag on top of the box, creeps in the end, easily pushing past the rope, and then returns the end to its place. Thus the lid of the box on which the committee expended their exertions remains undisturbed.

Spiritual tricks are taking well this season. They are worked by means of mechanical padlocks, and require very little skill. They seem to be like ordinary padlocks, but in some a touch on a particular rivet throws them open, and others have clockwork in such a manner that they open in a fixed time. Bound by such padlocks, it is easy for any one to throw spirit hands or faces through the hole of a cabinet as soon as its doors are closed, and be found sitting in the same position as securely bound when the doors are opened.

A Novel Torpedo Boat.

A successful trial of Captain Ericsson's torpedo boat Destroyer took place at the Brooklyn navy yard recently. The strong tide off the ordnance dock compelled a change of plan, and the target, a square frame covered with wire netting, was successfully placed in the cove. The Destroyer was made fast to the old Constitution. The target was submerged 300 yards away. Everything being in readiness, Mr. Larrce, the representative of the builders of the Destroyer, notified Captain Selfringe and Commanders Phythian and Crowninshield, the board appointed to examine the tests. At 3 o'clock the signal was given and the gun was fired. There was but a slight report, and all that could be noticed from the outside was a trifling disturbance of the waters under the bow of the vessel. Almost instantly the portion of the target which was above the water was seen to vibrate, and a second later the projectile, a wooden log fifteen feet long, leaned from the water some three hundred yards beyond the target, with a motion exactly similar to that of a porpoise playing under the bow of a ship at sea. From this point it ricochetted along the surface of the water for some two hundred yards further before it lost its momentum. The target having been raised it was found that the netting had been pierced almost exactly in the center and about five feet under water. The officers pronounced this trial eminently successful and ordered another for this morning at 9 o'clock. The Destroyer is an iron boat with hull almost entirely submerged. Upon this hull, placed well aft, is a deck-house of sheet iron. The hull is 130 feet long, twelve feet wide and eleven feet deep. She is a double-ender and is propelled by an engine of 1,000 horse-power. The steering apparatus and the torpedo gun—in fact all of her effective appointments—are below the water level. The armament consists of a single gun placed just above the keelson in the forward part of the boat, its muzzle opening directly into the water, which is excluded from it by a permanent valve hung by an elbow joint to the stem and opened or closed by a piston operated at the breech of the gun. When the gun is to be fired the valve is raised out of the path of the projectile and its place is taken by a temporary valve of wood and rubber cloth, which fits the muzzle tightly and is placed in the gun after it is loaded. This is shattered when the gun is fired. As the projectile leaves the muzzle the permanent valve again comes in position, the little water that rushes in runs through the breech to the bilge and is pumped out by a steam siphon. The torpedo which it is proposed to use in actual warfare is a chamber of iron or copper, large enough to contain 340 pounds of dynamite, and it is claimed that against this little vessel the most powerful ironclads will be helpless, as the submerged gun will penetrate them beneath their armor, and her great speed and facility of maneuvering would enable her to get in her work among a fleet of big ships almost at will and with entire safety.

There are in Persia about 40,000 Jews.

DIVING FOR PEARLS.

How the Jeweled Oyster is Sought for in Indian Seas—A Profitable Business Which Sharks Render Decidedly Dangerous.

A letter dated Columbo, Ceylon, describes pearl fishing in that distant part of the world. The pearl banks, the writer says, are generally inspected once a year, in November, and when the examination indicates that the oysters contain sufficiently large pearls to pay for fishing, notice is published in the Ceylon and Indian newspapers that a fishing will be allowed the next year—generally in March—say from the 1st of March to the end of April, fifty or sixty days. The notice being given, a general rush then takes place of many thousand people to Salivaturia, and in the few days marking the close of the month of February such a transformation scene occurs in that dreary locality as no one without witnessing it can realize, for the solitary, uninhabited waste is suddenly peopled by a motley throng, representing almost every Asiatic nationality and sect—Chinamen from the far East and Afghans from the furthest Northwest, besides people from Europe and Africa, though seldom from America. Two or three hundred boats of ten to twenty tons burden, each laden with passengers, goods, chattels and light building materials, moor along the shore, and forthwith, like magic, a large and well appointed town springs up in what was but yesterday the home of desolation, and is taken possession of by a cosmopolitan multitude, largely composed of thieves, vagabonds and jugglers, who do not forget to begin immediately to ply their several vocations. Over this impromptu settlement the government agent of the Northern Province, Mr. Tynean, assisted by a police and small military force, holds despotic sway; and it would be hard to find a better man for such a trying position.

The boats that engage in the fishery are manned by twenty-one men each—say one pilot, ten oarsmen and ten divers. A government peon also generally goes in each boat to prevent tampering with the oysters and robbing the pearls. The remuneration to the fishers is one-third of the catch of oysters, the government taking the other two-thirds. The boats generally are divided into divisions of one hundred each, and given distinguishing colors—say red and blue. Each boat has one mast and an immense goosewing sail. They are roughly built, but sometimes gaudily painted, especially those from Colombo, of which, however, there are but few, as they mostly come from the Coromandel coast of India and the northern ports of Ceylon.

Preliminary to all fishing operations the sharks must be charmed, and this mummery is performed by professed "shark charmers," who, a day or two prior to the commencement of fishing, indulge in certain diabolical enchantments, and afterward, say every day when the boats are out, they stand on the shore, muttering prayers, contorting their faces and assuming bodily attitudes the most grotesque imaginable, besides going through other senseless ceremonies too numerous and foolish to mention, all the while abstaining from food. Strange to say, without this nonsense not a diver would go into the water, whereas with it they are as brave as heroes, and should a shark attack them they would, as they have frequently done, courageously assault and slay him with their knives.

The arrangements for fishing commence at midnight by the firing of a gun, about which hour a gentle breeze begins to blow off the land. Then all the boats belonging to that day's division spread their broad, white sails and silently, like huge specter birds, skim away into the darkness. Their course is toward the banks, some fifteen miles distant, lying in twelve fathoms of water. The part of the bank for the day's fishing has been previously marked off with buoys. Shortly after sunrise the diving begins from two temporary scaffoldings, one on each side of the boat, formed from the oars. The divers are assisted in their descent by an oblong stone weighing from thirty-eight to forty pounds, attached to a rope. The stone is hauled up by the men in the boat immediately after reaching the bottom, as is also at a given signal the basket containing the oysters. These are gathered by the diver during about one minute's immersion. So far as my experience goes thousands have heard of, without seeing it, a man who could stay down six minutes.

The diving proceeds with great perseverance and vigor until the sea breeze sets in, or until the sun crosses the meridian; after which it is very difficult to induce the men to go down, they claiming that it makes them ill. So, after noon, the boats start on the return, and come bounding on before a fair wind under a pressure of sail which, without their ballast of oysters, they couldn't begin to carry safely. Of course the return from the banks is the most exciting in the pearl-fisher's calling; for each boat races hard to be first. There is the alluring prospect of, immediately on arrival, having the oysters shared, each man receiving a recompense for his late toil. To the mere spectator, also, the sight of an hundred boats laden with precious bivalves and full of dusky forms, flying over a sparkling summer sea, is an animating spectacle, which once seen can never be forgotten.

Arrived on shore, the oysters are landed and divided, the boatmen either selling their one-third share on the spot or hawking them in the bazaar, and the government storing its two thirds share in pens, protected by strong palisades. At 4 P. M. the government agent, assisted by native factotums, begins his sales—a kind of auction conducted in Tamil, the language of Southern India and mostly spoken by the buyers—a thousand oysters being offered at a time, the purchaser of that thousand to say on the spot how many more he will take at the same price. This operation is repeated until all the oysters are sold, after which delivery is given from the pens. The bivalves are piled in heaps by the purchasers, and left to rot until the stench arising from their putrescence is most abominable. To endure this is the one great trial of the pearl speculator, who must be ever present when this decomposing mass is being washed for pearls, as otherwise his laborers would undoubtedly steal the best of them, a feat they sometimes accomplish, notwithstanding the greatest watchfulness.

One day's experience at the pearl banks is like that of every other day. I need only close this article by saying that a successful fishery, such as is poorly described in the above, yields to the government, which monopolizes it, about $250,000, at least $200,000 of which would probably be net profit, as the cost of supervision is not great. The actual value of the pearls, however, would not be over $500,000, as most of the speculators generally make large profits, and there are besides the boatmen's and divers' shares, worth $100,000, to be counted in.

The Postoffice in America.

The postoffice existed in America from its earliest settlement. At the beginning it was merely a receptacle in the coffee house. There letters that arrived from abroad were deposited, and then taken by those to whom they were addressed, or delivered by neighbors. In the records of the general court of Massachusetts for 1639, we find that notice "be given that Richard Fairbanks, his house in Boston, is the place appointed for all letters which are brought beyond the seas, or are to be sent thither, to be left with him; and he is to take care that they are to be delivered or sent according to the directions; and he is allowed for every letter a penny, and must answer all miscarriages through his own neglect in this kind."

Fifty-eight million dollars is the estimate value of finger rings of this country actually worn, and still there are people mean enough to go hacking and coughing because they do not want to invest 25 cents for a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Eastern and Middle States.

Mrs. Marion L. Dow, Philadelphia's only female stock broker, has been arrested on the charge of obtaining money from some of her confiding feminine customers on false representations.

A great blast, which has been in preparation for nearly a year, was fired the other day at a limestone quarry near Easton, Pa., and 40,000 tons of rock were dislodged. To accomplish this four tunnels, each fifty feet long, were run into the hillside and ten tons of powder were used.

The investigation into the financial condition of Newark showed a surprising state of affairs. City Treasurer Winans, who acknowledged that he accommodated Auditor Palmer with loans of thousands of dollars "in anticipation of warrants," was suspended pending an investigation of his books. William A. Hall, the chief clerk in the controller's office, was found to have disappeared. The resignation of Auditor Palmer was accepted at a meeting of the common council.

There are now four colored policemen on the Philadelphia force.

Red Bank, N. J., was visited by a fire which swept through the business portion of the town and destroyed a large amount of property. The total loss is estimated at nearly $100,000.

Frederick Lauer, a Reading (Pa.) brewer, chairman of the agitation committee of the brewers' congress of the United States, has failed. His liabilities are placed at $300,000 and his assets at about $250,000.

The Rev. Leonard W. Bacon, D. D., LL. D., of Yale college, died the other day in New Haven, aged seventy-nine years.

Two large fires raged at about the same time the other night in New York—one in a large double warehouse on South street, filled with tea, coffee, tobacco and other merchandise, and the other in a building on Broadway occupied by dry goods and other firms. The loss by the South street fire is estimated at $2,500,000, and by the Broadway fire at $230,000.

During an affray in New York four Italians were stabbed, one of them dying almost instantly, his brother and a third man receiving mortal wounds, and the fourth man getting off with a stab in the arm. All the wounds were inflicted by one man, who escaped at the time.

The graveyard insurance companies of Pennsylvania, under the sharp attacks of the State's attorney-general, are rapidly collapsing.

The total number of emigrants who arrived at the port of New York in 1881 is about 440,000. This is the largest number in a great many years, and is an increase of about 115,000 over the arrivals for 1880.

South and West.

Smallpox is reported to be spreading rapidly in all directions throughout Illinois.

A fire at Fort Valley, Ga., destroyed a block of buildings, among them the Byington hotel, causing an aggregate estimated loss of $60,000.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Gibbons, who reside near Ashland, Ky., went visiting the other night, leaving at home their son Robert, a daughter fourteen years old and Miss Emma Thomas, aged seventeen years. During the night some men came to the house and assaulted and murdered both of the girls. They also killed young Gibbons, who it is supposed had attempted to give an alarm. The heads of all three were split open with a hatchet. The fiends then saturated the girls' clothing with oil and set fire to the house, which was burned to the ground. A reward of $1,000 was offered for the capture of the perpetrators of the crime.

About twenty-five buildings were destroyed by fire at Sullivan, Ind.

Forgeries amounting to about $9,000 have been discovered in the accounts of F. W. Newburgher, assistant secretary of the Ohio State board of public works.

Knowles, Cloyes & Co., wholesale grocers, of Chicago, have failed for $350,000.

Dr. Patterson, a physician of St. Paul, Minn., killed himself at the graves of his son and daughter.

Durand, a small village in Wisconsin, has been swept away by the flames. The place had twenty-four buildings, and all but three were destroyed.

An explosion which occurred at West Point, Va., on board the steamer West Point, plying between that place and Baltimore, resulted in the total destruction of the boat and the loss of twenty lives. The hands were engaged in discharging the cargo, and after they had been employed nearly two hours unloading, a terrific, yet unexplained explosion, occurred near the forward hatch of the steamer, and almost instantly the forward part of the vessel was enveloped in flames. There were sixteen colored men in the forward hold at the time, all of whom were either killed by the explosion or burned to death. Five other men were aft stowing cotton. These jumped overboard, and four of them were drowned. When it was found that there was no hope of saving the steamer she was cut loose from the wharf and the tide carried her two miles up the Pamaunkey river, where she continued to burn until everything combustible was destroyed, and her iron hull was broken in two amidships. The steamer was built at Baltimore at a cost of $70,000, and this was her second trip.

From Washington.

Further confirmations by the Senate: Alonzo J. Edgerton, Chief Justice of Dakota; Pierre C. Van Wyck, superintendent of the assay office, New York; J. B. Eckfeldt, assayer at the Philadelphia mint.

The chairmen of the leading committees of the House, as appointed by Speaker Keifer, are: Ways and Means—Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania; Banking and Currency—Mr. Crapo, of Massachusetts; Appropriations—Mr. Hiscock, of New York; Elections—Mr. Calkins, of Indiana; Judiciary—Mr. Reed, of Maine; Agriculture—Mr. Valentine, of Nebraska; Foreign Affairs—Mr. Williams, of Wisconsin; Public Lands—Mr. Pound, of Wisconsin; Commerce—Mr. Page, of California.

Chairman Calkins, of the House committee on elections, has divided the full committee into three sub-committees, and has arranged the following assignment of cases to them: Lowe vs. Wheeler, of Alabama; Bisbee vs. Finley, of Florida; Anderson vs. Reed, of Maine; Cook vs. Cutts, of Iowa; Gillette vs. Herndon, of Alabama; Strobach vs. Herbert, of Alabama, and Smith vs. Shelley, of Alabama, to a sub-committee consisting of Representatives Hazelton, Thompson, Ranney, Paul and Beltzhoover. Mackey vs. O'Conor, of South Carolina; Lanier vs. King, of Louisiana; Sessenhaus vs. Frost, of Missouri; Lee vs. Richardson, of South Carolina; Small vs. Tillman, of South Carolina; Bailey vs. Barbour, of Virginia, and Smith vs. Robertson, of Louisiana, to a sub-committee consisting of Representatives Wait, Ritchie, Miller, Davis and Moulton. McDowell vs. George, of Oregon; Mabson vs. Oats, of Alabama; Lynch vs. Chambers, of Mississippi; Buchanan vs. Manning, of Mississippi; Stolbrand vs. Aiken, of South Carolina; Cannon vs. Campbell, of Utah, and Stovall vs. Cabell, of Virginia, to Chairman Calkins, Representatives Pettibone, Jacobs, Atherton and Jones.

A large number of vacancies in the United States legations abroad remain to be filled by President Arthur.

The last weekly issue of the patent office aggregated 340 patents, nineteen designs and twenty-four trademarks. Of the patents twenty-five were to Thomas A. Edison alone. This is the largest number of patents ever issued at one time by any government to one person.

Guiteau issued another document, in which he tells the familiar story of the murder and his "inspiration," pays a high compliment to Judge Cox, praises President Arthur and warns the jury against "judicially murdering" him, as he is "a divine agent."

Foreign News

General Anoutchin, governor of Eastern Siberia, expresses the opinion that the remainder of the crew of the lost Arctic exploring steamer Jeannette have been fallen in with by natives and hospitably treated.

Esposito, an Italian who was arrested in New Orleans some time ago and extradited by the Italian government on the charge of having committed murder and brigandage in Italy, was tried at Palermo and found guilty, but in consequence of extenuating circumstances he has been sentenced to life servitude.

The eruption of Mount Vesuvius has assumed large proportions.

A corrected list of the victims by the Vienna theater fire gives the total number of lives lost as 449.

Some of the insurgent troops in Morocco have proclaimed a holy war against the French.

A Berlin dispatch says that emigration from Germany promises to be even more colossal in 1882 than in 1881.

Another plot to assassinate the czar of Russia has been discovered in St. Petersburg and the conspirators arrested.

A pickpocket who was about to be arrested in a crowded church in Warsaw, Russia, shouted "Fire!" In the panic which ensued forty persons were crushed to death and sixty more injured.

The steamer Catalonia collided with the bark Helenslee near Queenstown, Ireland. The latter vessel sank and nine of the crew were drowned.

An American schooner has been fired upon and three of her Japanese crew killed by Alaska Fur company employes at the Aleutian islands.

A special cable dispatch says that in Ireland there are now 350 prominent Irishmen in jail and 50,000 armed men—constabulary and military—in the country.

It is asserted in a cable dispatch that the news of the safety of the Jeannette's survivors was not forwarded for ten weeks by the president of the administration of Eastern Siberia because the explorers were without funds to pay for the dispatch.

TRIAL OF GUITEAU.

After the two days' recess proceedings on the twenty-ninth day of the trial were begun by the continuation of the testimony of Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, of New York. The witness was cross-examined by Mr. Scoville, and in answer to questions he said a man may be insane from a medical point of view, and yet be able to distinguish perfectly between right and wrong. Dr. Worcester, of Boston, who had been called two or three weeks ago as an expert for the defense, and who was abruptly dismissed by Mr. Scoville, appeared next as an expert for the prosecution. He had examined Guiteau in jail, and watched him and listened to his utterances in court for several weeks, and he thought the prisoner was sane. The prisoner sneered at this and asked the doctor how much he would be paid for that opinion. The district attorney asked two long hypothetical questions, embracing the prosecution's view of the case, and the doctor said that, assuming the propositions to be true, he thought Guiteau was sane when he shot the President. Guiteau interrupted the reading of these questions with denials and corrections. He insisted that he was inspired, alleged that District Attorney Corkhill obtained from him, on July 3, through a deception, an interview on the subject, and complained that Corkhill destroyed his notes of this interview, in which the inspiration theory was stated, and then declared in court that Guiteau had never thought of inspiration until weeks after the assassination. On the cross-examination of Dr. Worcester it appeared that he had at first regarded Guiteau as insane, and had written to Mr. Scoville asking whether he could be of use to the prisoner. Guiteau was in a bad temper, and he abused his counsel for the way he conducted the cross-examination until Mr. Scoville's emotion became painfully apparent. Then Guiteau relented for the moment, but afterward he again called his counsel "a consummate idiot," and quarreled with his sister, ending up with the declaration that it would had been well for him had all his relatives died twenty years ago. He said: "If I were indicted for manslaughter and Scoville defended me I would be hanged for murder;" and "I expect that the Almighty, notwithstanding Scoville's asinine character, will see that I am protected." The day's proceedings ended with a brief examination of Mrs. Dunmire, Guiteau's divorced wife, who identified two photographs of him, taken some years ago, and denied having said to Mrs. Scoville anything about the prisoner being insane.

Dr. Theodore Dimon, of Auburn, N. Y., who was brought to Washington as an expert by the defense, but, like Dr. Worcester, changed his views after an examination and observation, was put on the stand by the prosecution on the thirtieth day, and testified that in his opinion the prisoner was sane. To Colonel Corkhill's hypothetical questions also his answers were, "Sane." He thought Guiteau's conduct in the court-room not assumed, but the natural outcome of his character. The prisoner's actions in court were consistent with his nature under the circumstances. Guiteau asked the witness whether if the Lord could inspire a man two thousand years ago He could not do it to-day, and the witness replied in the affirmative. D. McLean Shaw, the witness who testified that Guiteau told him eight or nine years ago that he would imitate Wilkes Booth, was recalled by Mr. Scoville, who asked him if he had not been indicted in New Jersey for perjury. The witness said yes, but the jury acquitted him. Guiteau again denounced this witness violently, declaring his story false. Guiteau was inclined to be quarrelsome during the day, and made another attack on his counsel, saying: "You ask foolish questions; you have no sense at all." He wanted to read some of his letters in court, and said he had one from Dr. Spitzka, who wrote that he had received over 200 letters of congratulation and commendation for his testimony, and only two anonymous threats and two letters from lunatics.

No sooner had the prisoner been brought in, on the thirty-first day, than he said: "It is said that I have been abusing Mr. Scoville. Now, the fact of the mater is, I want to make a speech about that. Scoville is doing very well in this case, considering his theory, but he is not a criminal lawyer. He is a fine examiner of titles. He can tell you all about your abstracts of titles. He is a good fellow and a first-class examiner of titles, but I cannot have Mr. Scoville here compromising my case. There is no lawyer in this court-room but knows that he has asked questions for the defense which have been a positive injury to the defense. I cannot sit here when my life is at stake and have him compromise my case in this way. My friend, Charles H. Reed, who was for twelve years district attorney at Chicago and a first-class lawyer, has very kindly consented to assume the charge of this case, and I introduce him to your honor, the jury, and the American people. He is a good fellow; Scoville is a good fellow, too, and I want him to continue in the case and help in every way." With the consent of the prosecuting counsel Charles H. Reed, of Chicago, who had appeared as a witness for the defense, then formally entered the case as counsel for Guiteau. William A. Edwards, formerly a clerk for Shaw, the lawyer who testified that in 1872 Guiteau told him he would imitate Wilkes Booth, said he overheard that conversation, but it didn't make any impression upon him at the time, because Guiteau said so many queer things. The next witness was Dr. S. H. Talcott, medical superintendent of the Homœopathic asylum for the insane at Middletown, N. Y., who had examined the prisoner and heard him testify. Witness thought even on Guiteau's own showing that he was sane. Dr. H. J. Stearns, superintendent of the Hartford Retreat for the Insane, next testified; thought Guiteau was sane. The prisoner evidently felt the force of the testimony against him, and he insulted the witnesses and interjected remarks about his free agency being destroyed on July 2. He didn't claim to be insane now. He wanted to know whether any sane man would have shot the President, surrounded by his cabinet and personal friends, as he did, when he was liable to be torn to pieces the next moment. In his present state of mind, Guiteau said he wouldn't do it for a million dollars.

The cross-examination of Dr. Henry P. Stearns was resumed by Mr. Scoville at the opening of the trial on the thirty-second day. A sharp tilt soon took place between Mr. Scoville and Judge Porter, with angry interpolations by Guiteau. Judge Porter referred to the prisoner as "the criminal," to which Guiteau retorted, excitedly: "I am no criminal. I am no more of a criminal than you, Mr. Porter. I am more thought of on the outside than you are. The English papers are saying that I am a bigger man than old Porter, and it is true." Judge Cox again intimated that he would order Guiteau into the dock if he did not desist with his interruptions; a warning that the prisoner received with derision. Dr. Strong, of Cleveland, who had treated 2,000 insane patients, next testified that in his opinion Guiteau was sane on the 2d of July and was still sane. Supposing the facts in the hypothetical question put by the defense to be true, witness would pronounce the man insane. The fact that an overt act was committed by a person supposing he was doing God's will would indicate delusion, said the witness, but not an insane delusion. Dr. Orpheus Evarts, of College Hill, Ohio, testified that he had treated 4,000 insane patients. From his examination and observation of the prisoner he had formed a clear opinion that he was sane on the 2d of July. Mrs. Scoville was recalled and asked a few unimportant questions, and the trial was then adjourned, the prisoner shouting out, as he was led away, that he was happy, and wished the court, the jury and the American people a happy Christmas.

The thirty-third day and seventh week of the trial opened with the usual large attendance in spite of the stormy weather. The only witness called to the stand during the day was Dr. A. E. Macdonald, superintendent of the New York City Insane asylum on Ward's Island, whose testimony was of the greatest importance and was exceedingly damaging to the defense. Dr. Macdonald said that he did not believe in the existence of hereditary insanity or of moral insanity. This last, he said, was merely another name invented for wickedness or craft. He did not hesitate to pronounce the assassin sane, and to say that he has been playing a part in the court-room. He entered into an argumentative summing up of the prisoner's conduct, to which Mr. Scoville objected, but Judge Cox didn't see how it could be helped, since the witness was giving his grounds for thinking the prisoner was feigning. The witness said Guiteau told him in jail that he expected to be pronounced insane and sent to an asylum, but he did not mean to stay there, for, upon looking up the law, he found he could apply for a commission to pass upon his sanity, and such a commission would of course find him sane, and he would be discharged. Guiteau, later in the day, made a partial contradiction of this testimony. The witness went extensively into the subject of insanity, but Guiteau wanted to cut him short, and said there were two kinds of insanity—crank insanity and the kind Abraham was afflicted with, and he belonged to the latter school. Dr. Macdonald was cross-examined by Colonel Reed. Insane persons, he admitted, in some cases deliberated and planned their acts and provided for their escape afterward. The fact that a man previously harmless should without provocation raise an ax against his sister would be no evidence of sanity or insanity.

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Senate.

Resolutions were adopted directing the secretary of the treasury to furnish to that body the present rates of duties imposed on American manufactured goods by France, Germany and Mexico, and the rates of wages paid operatives in those countries.... Mr. Mitchell introduced a bill relating to the compensation and expenses of pension agents. It fixes the compensation of agents at $4,000, allows fifteen cents for each voucher prepared and paid, and makes provision for actual expenses of rent and fuel.... Mr. Call spoke in explanation of his bill for the protection of homestead settlers. It provides that where a section of public land under an act of Congress granting land to corporations or others has been made prior to a homestead entry, but has not been approved by the government, until after such entry, the homestead entry shall hold good and a patent for the same be issued to the settler upon the completion of the period of settlement required by law. Where the homestead settler has been dispossessed his title is to be defended by and at the expense of the United States and the patents issued in violation of law to be canceled. The bill was referred to the committee on public lands.... The Garfield memorial resolutions were concurred in, and the Senate then adjourned over the holidays.

House.

Mr. McKinley, from the Garfield memorial committee, reported the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The melancholy event of the violent and tragic death of James A. Garfield, late President of the United States, having occurred during the recess of Congress, and the two houses of Congress sharing in the general grief and desiring to manifest their sensibility on the occasion of the public bereavement;

Resolved, That the two houses will assemble in the hall of the House of Representatives on a day and hour to be fixed and announced by the joint committee, and that in the presence of the two houses there assembled, an address on the life and character of James A. Garfield, late President of the United States, be pronounced by the Hon. James G. Blaine; and that the president of the Senate pro tem. and the speaker of the House of Representatives be requested to invite the President and ex-Presidents of the United States, the heads of the several departments, the judges of the supreme court, the representatives of foreign governments, the governors of the several States, the general of the army, the admiral of the navy, and such officers as have received the thanks of Congress.

Resolved, further, That the President of the United States be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to Mrs. Lucretia Garfield, and to assure her of the profound sympathy of the two houses of Congress for her deep personal affliction, and their sincere condolence for the late national bereavement.

The speaker announced the standing committees of the House. Mr. Robinson, of New York, offered a resolution, which was referred, calling on the President for the names of all persons claiming to be American citizens who within the past year have been arrested and imprisoned in Great Britain. The House then adjourned over the holidays.

The Department of Agriculture.

In his annual report Mr. Loring, the commissioner of agriculture, says that upon entering upon the discharge of his duties on July 1 last he found an elaborate plan of operations for the year already laid out by his predecessor. Such of the investigations as he thought of value he has pushed forward with an ardent desire to bring them to legitimate conclusions. The commissioner says: "Provision had been made for investigating the agricultural condition of the Pacific coast; for continuing the work on the artesian well in Colorado; for proceeding with the experiment in the cultivation of the tea-plant; for concluding the investigation into the manufacture of sugar from sorghum; for observations on the existence of pleuro-pneumonia and other contagious diseases of animals, both in this country and in those English ports to which American cattle are exported; for continued examinations into the necessities and opportunities of American forestry; for tests of textile fibers, both animal and vegetable; for a scientific investigation of the habits of insects injurious to vegetation and of the best methods of destroying them, and for the usual work of the various divisions of the department for which appropriations had been made by Congress." All of these subjects have been given the most careful attention both by the commissioner and by experienced experts in the various branches, and the report contains many valuable conclusions arrived at by the department. The expenses of the attempt to cultivate the tea-plant in South Carolina have been somewhat curtailed without detriment to the experiment. One of the experts—Mr. Saunders—who has visited the tea farm established in Summerville, S. C., reports that "the 200 acres of land selected for the experiment are most of them covered with a heavy forest growth, the soil being 'poor, hungry sand' of a character 'to support only the scantiest kind of vegetation.' Of this about fifteen acres had been cleared, and was under a primitive cultivation. On these acres operations were begun in January last. A space was prepared for sowing the tea-seed, and preparation was made for covering the plants, which, when young, suffer severely on being exposed to the sun. The plants were growing well and constituted the entire tea crop of the farm." Mr. Saunders reported that with regard to the future prospects of the enterprise, if continued in the line of the present scheme and under the present system, it may be said that there is not much room for encouragement. The poverty of the soil and the character of the climate, in which frosts sometimes occur, seem to be unfavorable to the production of strong, highly flavored teas, as had already been proved by an experiment in McIntosh, Ga.

The investigation of contagious diseases among domesticated animals has been continued with good results. The results of some of these inquiries, such as the discovery of infected head-ropes in ocean steamers, are already known. The fact has also been established that pleuro-pneumonia exists in several of the Eastern States, although in most cases in a very mild form. Prominence is given to the report of the veterinary surgeons sent to Great Britain to inquire into the alleged importation from the United States of diseased cattle, and the commissioner believes that most of the misunderstandings on this subject have given way before the convincing proofs presented by the American surgeons.

"The special investigation of the insects affecting the cotton crop," the commissioner says, "is being actively carried on, particularly in its more practical bearings, and most valuable discoveries have been made in mechanical details and principles that lessen the cost of protecting the crop and simplify the necessary machinery. Recognizing the importance to our Western farmers of acquiring data upon which to predicate as to the probable action of the Rocky Mountain locust in 1882, I have had an agent specially engaged, under the direction of the entomologist, to gather such data in the permanent breeding grounds of this pest, lying for the most part in the thinly settled sections of the Northwest. Remembering the incalculable loss and suffering which this insect entailed between the years of 1873 and 1877, losses which largely helped to prolong the commercial depression of that period, this information seems to me of sufficient moment to warrant annual observations of a more extended nature."

Commissioner Loring expresses his intention of making the crop reports much more accurate and exhaustive than heretofore.

The Growth of the United States in Ten Years.

The following table presents the final official figures of the population of the United States at the tenth census, with a column showing, for comparative purposes, the population of 1870. The figures for Indian Territory and Alaska are omitted, as their inhabitants are not considered citizens. All Indians not subject to taxation are also omitted, in conformity with the census law:

States and Territories	Total Population.		1880.	
	1880.	1870.	Male.	Female.
The U. S.	50,155,783	38,558,371	25,518,820	24,636,963
The States	49,371,340	38,155,505	25,075,619	24,295,721
Alabama	1,262,505	996,992	622,629	639,876
Arkansas	802,525	484,471	416,279	386,245
California	864,694	560,247	518,176	346,519
Colorado	194,327	39,864	129,131	65,196
Conn'ctic't	622,700	537,454	305,782	316,918
Delaware	146,6 8	125,015	74,108	72,500
Florida	269,493	187,748	136,444	133,049
Georgia	1,542,180	1,184,109	762,982	779,199
Illinois	3,077,871	2,539,891	1,586,523	1,491,348
Indiana	1,978,301	1,680,637	1,010,361	967,940
Iowa	1,624,615	1,194,020	848,136	776,479
Kansas	996,096	364,399	536,667	459,429
Kentucky	1,648,690	1,321,011	832,590	816,100
Louisiana	939,946	726,915	468,754	471,192
Maine	648,936	626,915	324,058	324,878
Maryland	934,943	780,894	462,187	472,756
Massach's	1,783,085	1,457,351	858,440	924,645
Michigan	1,636,937	1,184,059	862,355	774,582
Minnesota	780,773	439,706	419,149	361,624
Mississippi	1,131,597	827,922	567,177	564,420
Missouri	2,168,380	1,721,295	1,127,187	1,041,193
Nebraska	452,402	122,993	249,241	203,161
Nevada	62,266	42,491	42,019	20,247
N. Hampsh	346,991	318,300	170,526	176,465
N. Jersey	1,131,116	906,096	559,922	571,194
N. York	5,082,871	4,382,759	2,505,322	2,577,549
N. Carolina	1,399,750	1,071,361	687,908	711,842
Ohio	3,198,062	2,665,260	1,613,936	1,584,126
Oregon	174,768	90,923	103,381	71,387
Pennsylv'a	4,282,891	3,521,951	2,136,655	2,146,236
Rhode Is'd	276,531	217,353	133,030	143,501
S. Carolina	995,577	705,606	490,408	505,169
Tennessee	1,542,359	1,258,520	769,277	773,082
Texas	1,591,749	818,579	837,840	753,909
Vermont	332,286	330,551	166,887	165,399
Virginia	1,512,565	1,225,163	745,589	766,976
West Va.	618,457	442,014	314,495	303,962
Wisconsin	1,315,497	1,054,670	680,069	635,428
Territories	784,443	402,866	443,201	341,242
Arizona	40,440	9,658	28,202	12,238
Dakota	135,177	14,181	82,296	52,181
Dist. of Col.	177,624	131,700	83,578	94,046
Idaho	32,610	14,999	21,818	10,792
Montana	39,159	20,595	28,177	10,982
N. Mexico	119,565	91,874	64,496	55,069
Utah	143,963	86,786	74,509	69,454
Washingtn	75,116	23,955	45,973	29,143
Wyoming	20,789	9,118	14,152	6,637

Here is a list of the sizes of hats worn by some famous men: Lord Chelmsford, 6 1-2 full; Dean Stanley, 6 3-4; Lord Beaconsfield, 7; the Prince of Wales, 7 full; Charles Dickens, 6 1-8; Lord Selborne, 7 1-8; John Bright, 7 1-8; Earl Russell, 7 1-4; Lord Macaulay, 7 3-8; Mr. Gladstone, 7 3-8; Louis Phillippe, 7 3-4; the archbishop of York, 8 full.

Great Britain employs in underground occupations no fewer than 378,151 persons, and the length of the galleries where the mining is carried on is found to be 58,744 miles. The greatest depth of the coal mines is 2,800 feet below the level of the sea.

That which is bitter to be endured may be sweet to be remembered.

Expectancy of Life.

Life insurance companies have, by the close study of vital statistics, come to the following conclusions as to what may be expected of the continuance of life: A person one year old may expect to live thirty nine years longer; of ten years, fifty-one; of twenty years, forty-one; of thirty years, thirty-four; of forty years, twenty-eight; of fifty years, twenty-one; of sixty years, fourteen; of seventy years, nine; of eighty years, four.

A Holyoke, Mass., exchange alludes to the cure of D. O. Judd, Esq., U. S. Supervisor of Postal Card Manufactory, who was cured by St. Jacobs Oil of rheumatism and neuralgia.—Bridgeport (Conn.) Standard.

It is positively announced that a company has been organized in New York for supplying the Eastern cities with gas manufactured at the coal mines in Western Pennsylvania, and conducted to the places of consumption through pipes.

Mr. Geo. Drake, 48 Oak St., Indianapolis, Ind., suffered terribly with "water" rheumatism. He used St. Jacobs Oil and was entirely cured.—N. Y. Spirit of the Times.

There are twenty thousand Jews in Chicago, many of them wealthy. They own fifteen synagogues.

Increase and Decrease.

The census shows that the proportion of voters to the population is 1 to 5 74-100. The proportion of persons troubled with kidney and liver disorders has been alarmingly increasing, but since the almost universal use of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure these diseases are rapidly diminishing.

In the Philadelphia postoffice is a combined stamping and canceling machine, which postmarks 400 letters a minute, and at the same time cancels the stamps.

On Thirty Days' Trial.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to any person afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing complete restoration of vigor and manhood. Address as above without delay.

P. S.—No risk is incurred, as 30 days' trial is allowed.

The Science of Life, or Self-Preservation, a medical work for every man—young, middle-aged or old. 125 invaluable prescriptions.

Pure Cod Liver Oil made from selected livers, on the seashore, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market.

If you are hairless and cappy there is one way, and no more, by which you may be made careless and happy—use Carboline, a deodorized extract of petroleum, which will positively make new hair grow.

Vegetine.—The great success of the Vegetine as a cleanser and purifier of the blood is shown beyond a doubt by the great numbers who have taken it, and received immediate relief, with such remarkable cures.

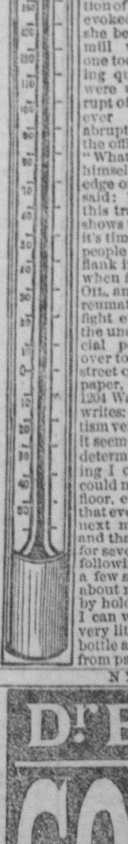
RESCUED FROM DEATH.

William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., says: In the fall of 1876 I was taken with bleeding of the lungs, followed by a severe cough. I lost my appetite and flesh, and was confined to my bed. In 1877 I was admitted to the hospital. The doctors said I had a hole in my lung as big as a half-dollar. At one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of Dr. William Hall's Balsam for the Lungs. I got a bottle, when, to my surprise, I commenced to feel better, and to-day I feel better than for three years past. I write this hoping every one afflicted with diseased lungs will take Dr. William Hall's Balsam, and be convinced that consumption can be cured. I can positively say it has done more good than all the other medicines I have taken since my sickness.

ALLEN'S Brain Food—cures Nervous Debility & Weakness of Generative Organs, $1—all druggists. Send for Circular. Allen's Pharmacy, 313 First av., N. Y.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
Beef Cattle—Med. Nat. live wt.	9¾	@	10½
Calves—Good to Prime Veals.	5	@	9¼
Sheep	3⅛	@	5⅝
Lambs	5	@	7
Hogs—Live	6¼	@	6¾
Dressed, city	7	@	8
Flour—Ex. State, good to fancy	5 50	@	8 00
Western, good to choice	6 05	@	9 00
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 39½	@	1 40½
No. 1 White	1 38	@	1 39½
Rye—Prime State	95	@	97
Barley—Two-rowed State	82	@	85
Corn—Ungraded Western Mixed	66	@	69
Southern Yellow	67½	@	70
Oats—White State	50	@	53
Mixed Western	47½	@	49
Hay—Med. to Prime Timothy.	75	@	85
Straw—No. 1, Rye	70	@	80
Hops—State, 1881	26	@	28
Pork—Mess, new, for export	18 25	@	18 50
Lard—City Steam	10 90	@	10 90
Refined	11 20	@	11 20
Petroleum—Crude	6¾	@	7¼
Refined	8½	@	8⅝
Butter—State Creamery	33	@	36
Dairy	20	@	25
Western Im. Creamery	30	@	36
Factory	12	@	30
Cheese—State Factory	9	@	12¼
Skims	3	@	9½
Western	8½	@	11¾
Eggs—State and Penn	30	@	31
Potatoes—Early Rose, State, bbl	2 87	@	3 12
BUFFALO.			
Steers—Good Shippers	5 30	@	5 60
Lambs—Western	4 25	@	6 00
Sheep—Western	4 00	@	5 00
Hogs, Good to Choice Yorkers	6 00	@	6 10
Flour—C'y Ground, No. 1 Spring	6 75	@	7 25
Wheat—No. 1. Hard Duluth	1 54½	@	1 54½
Corn—No. 2 Mixed	68	@	68
Oats—No. 2 Mix. West	48	@	50
Barley—Two-rowed State	90	@	90
BOSTON.			
Beef—Extra plate and family	14 50	@	15 00
Hogs—Live	6¾	@	7
Hogs—City Dressed	8	@	8¼
Pork—Extra Prime per bbl	16 00	@	16 50
Flour—Spring Wheat Patents	8 00	@	8 75
Corn Mixed and Yellow	72	@	75
Oats—Extra White	57	@	59
Rye—State	1 00	@	1 00
Wool—Washed Comb & Delaine	44½	@	46
Unwashed " "	30	@	31
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.			
Beef—Extra quality	6 62½	@	7 50
Sheep—Live weight	3	@	5¾
Lambs	3½	@	6
Hogs, Northern, dressed	7½	@	8
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. Ex. Family, good	6 50	@	6 50
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 37½	@	1 39
Rye—State	98	@	98
Corn—State Yellow	69½	@	69½
Oats—Mixed	49	@	49
Butter—Creamery Extra Pa	42	@	42
Cheese—New York Full Cream	13¼	@	13¼
Petroleum—Crude	6	@	7
Refined	7⅛	@	7½



THE COUNTRYMAN
IN THE
Weather Signal Office.

Mr. Jeremiah Toadvine, of the rural district, brought a letter of introduction to the United States Signal Officer, and by the latter gentleman was shown the beautiful scientific instruments for measuring and determining the various changes and conditions of the weather. Pointing to the standard thermometer he explained to Mr. T. the uses of the heat gauge, whereupon Mr. T. anxiously inquired if he "hadn't nuther un to spare—sich a nice merchine to sot the weather in hayin' and harvest time." His inspection of the aerometer or wind measurer evoked the expression: "Wouldn't she be the racket to run the wind mill with." The barometer was one too many for Toadvine, and, looking queerly at the official, as if he were utterly nonplussed and bankrupt of words, said: "Friend, did you ever have the reumatis?" The abruptness of the question surprised the officer, who replied, "No—never." "What"—— Evidently recollecting himself, Mr. T. stopped on the ragged edge of the threadbare remark, and said: "I only wanted to know, for if this trap (pointing to the barometer) shows the good an' bad weather afore it's time, it would be a bully trap for people with reumatis; they could flank it every time. Up my country when folks has it they use St. Jacobs Oil, an' it's a powerful argyment agin reumatis—it's the upper dorg in the fight every time." With thanks for the unexpected information, the official politely turned Mr. Toadvine over to the usher to show him to the street car, while he, looking over his paper, read: "Mrs. T. A. Gist, No. 1204 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., writes: I had inflammatory rheumatism very badly. In one foot and ankle it seemed to have taken hold with the determination to stay, and the morning I obtained the St. Jacobs Oil I could not put my foot down to the floor, even for an instant. I used it that evening for the first time, and the next morning for the second time, and that afternoon put my foot down for several minutes. On the Sunday following I could stand up and walk a few steps. On Tuesday could walk about my room and went down stairs by holding on to the banisters. Now I can walk quite well and there is very little pain left. Just think! one bottle and a half, and I am almost free from pain! It is a wonderful medicine."

NYNU—52

DR. BULL'S
COUGH
SYRUP

Curable Aches.

Among the aches which the unprecedented career of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has proved to be curable are those experienced by the rheumatic. Testimony of the most convincing character establishes the fact that the atrocious disease, even after resisting the most potent remedies of the pharmacopœia, has succumbed to the action of this beneficent blood depurent. Add to this fact the important one that it is safe, and its superiority is very manifest. Unfortunately safety cannot be predicated of the ordinary drugs used to overcome rheumatism, among which are several violent poisons, and some of them, as in the case of arsenic, have a tendency to aggregate in the system, and cause death at some unlooked for moment. A slight over dose of the chief remedy, colchicum, causes spasm of the heart and death. The Bitters, besides being a depurent, remedies dyspepsia, constipation, liver complaint and general debility.

Some curious person having counted the number of notes in a part recently sung by Madam Albani, for which she received $800, finds that she was paid twenty-six cents per note.

Snakes as Life Destroyers.

The loss of life in India due to the ravages of venomous snakes is almost incredible. Yet Consumption, which is as wily and fatal as the deadliest Indian reptile, is winding its coils around thousands of people while the victims are unconscious of its presence. Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" must be used to cleanse the blood of the scrofulous impurities, for tubercular consumption is only a form of scrofulous disease. "Golden Medical Discovery" is a sovereign remedy for all forms of scrofulous disease, or king's-evil, such as tumors, white swellings, fever sores, scrofulous sore eyes, as well as for other blood and skin diseases. By druggists.

There are several sets of handsome china in the White House, in addition to two costly sets recently bought. There are two hundred table napkins, hardly enough for the great dinner parties.

Taken Out of Bed.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.: *Dear Sir*—I have to thank you for the great relief received from your "Favorite Prescription." My sickness had lasted seven years, one of which I was in bed. After taking one bottle I was able to be about the house. Respectfully,
AMANDA E. ENNIS, Fulton, Mich.

A French electrician is having a boat constructed in which he intends to cross the English channel, using an electric motor to propel it.

Fits, Fits, Fits,

successfully treated by World's Dispensary Medical Association. Address, with stamp for pamphlet, Buffalo, N. Y.

Philadelphia has 3,000 acres in parks, Chicago 2,000 and New York 1,000.

VEGETINE.

I Advise All Who Are Suffering as I Have Suffered to Give VEGETINE a Trial.

Boston, September 9, 1877.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:
Dear Sir—I have suffered with Scrofulous Humor for seven years, and could get no relief. I have tried everything in the shape of herbs, salves, plasters, etc., but nothing did me any good. I was, from my knees to my ankles, one mass of sores. I was advised by Police Officer W. B. Hill to try Vegetine. I commenced last July, 1876. After taking the second bottle I began to get relief, and the sores to heal up. I was finally reduced to one large ulcer on my right leg, that ran so much and looked so bad that many said I must lose my leg; but after I had taken fourteen bottles of Vegetine, my leg was all healed up, and I am now as well as ever I was in my life. I consider Vegetine the best cleanser and purifier of the blood, and advise all who may be suffering as I have suffered to give it a trial. HENRY T. SMITH, No. 50 Utica Street, Boston, Mass.

Scrofulous Humors.—The Vegetine has cured many cases of Scrofula of five, ten and twenty years' standing, where the patient has had many physicians, tried many of the known remedies; and, after trying the Vegetine, the common remark is: "It acts differently, works differently, from any medicine I have ever taken." Vegetine will cleanse scrofula from the system. Try it.

VEGETINE
I CAN RECOMMEND.

Somerville, June 19, 1875.

Dr. H. R. Stevens:
It is with great pleasure I can recommend in the highest terms your Vegetine as a purifier of the blood. Having met with a painful injury of the spine and sciatic nerve over fourteen years ago, my ankle has been swollen a great deal of the time, and very painful. By using Vegetine I find great relief, as it gives a higher tone to the blood, improving my health; and I hope that all the human family in a suffering condition will avail themselves at once of this most valuable remedy. Yours, most respectfully,
WM. STEINHERST,
Station Agent, Somerville, Mass.

"Vegetine," says a Boston physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures, after all other remedies had failed, I visited the laboratory and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

TWO DOLLARS
A NEW DEPARTURE
FOR
DEMOREST'S
Illustrated Monthly
MAGAZINE.

The Largest in Form, the Largest in Circulation

And the best in everything that makes a magazine desirable. Demorest's Monthly Magazine presents a grand combination of the entertaining, the useful and beautiful, with stories, essays, poems, fashions, family matters, art critiques, lovely oil pictures, steel engravings, and other art features.

Send Twenty Cents for a specimen copy, or subscribe six months on trial, for ONE DOLLAR.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

There is no publication so cheap or so good in the world.

For circular of full particulars, address
W. JENNINGS DEMOREST,
17 East 14th Street, New York.

☞ Volume 18 commences with November, 1881.

NEW RICH BLOOD!
Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take one pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sold everywhere or sent by mail for 8 letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

PENSIONS For SOLDIERS, widows, fathers, mothers or children. Thousands yet entitled. Pensions given for loss of finger, toe, eye or rupture, varicose veins or any Disease. Thousands of pensioners and soldiers entitled to INCREASE and BOUNTY. PATENTS procured for Inventors. Soldiers land warrants procured, bought and sold. Soldiers and heirs apply for your rights at once. Send 2 stamps for "The Citizen-Soldier," and Pension and Bounty laws blanks and instructions. We can refer to thousands of Pensioners and Clients. Address N. W. Fitzgerald & Co. PENSION & PATENT Att'ys, Lock Box 588, Washington, D. C.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY. The "original and only" Prof. MARTINEZ the Great Spanish Seer and Wizard will for 35 cents with your age, height, color of eyes, and lock of hair, send a correct picture of your future husband or wife, psychologically predicted, with name, time and place of meeting, and date of marriage. Money returned to all not satisfied. Address Prof. L. Martinez, 10 Mont'y Pl. Boston, Mass.

☞ DON'T FAIL to send 3-ct. stamp for the most complete Catalogue of TYPE, BORDERS, CUTS, PRESSES, &C. LOWEST PRICES. LARGEST VARIETY. NATIONAL TYPE CO., 52 South Third Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

A PRETTY HAND.—The latest, the finest, and only best method of whitening the nails. Flushed and discolored nails made pearly white on first application. Not temporary, but lasting. Five thousand ladies are now using this method, and no lady of fashion should be without it. $1, postpaid. H. E. Geisendorff, No. 13 Minerva St., Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED—50 Girls. Good wages; pay weekly. Light, steady work given, to be made at home. Work called for and delivered free. Globe Knitting Co., 167 South St., Boston, Mass.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till Cured. Dr. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

$777 A YEAR AND EXPENSES TO AGENTS. Outfit free. Address P. O. Vickery, Augusta, Me.

$225 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—90 best selling articles in the world; 1 sample free. Address Jay Bronson, Detroit, Mich.

YOUNG MEN If you would learn Telegraphy in four months, and be certain of a situation, address Valentine Bros., Janesville, Wis.

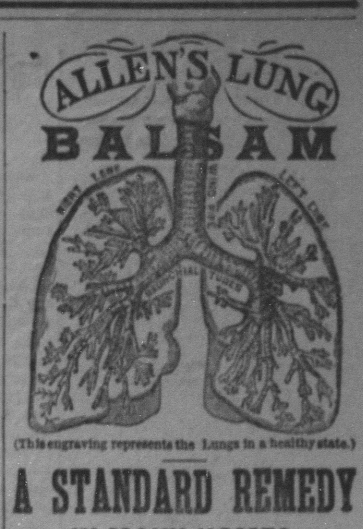
AGENTS WANTED for the Best and Fastest-Selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per ct. National Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Add's H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine.

GUNS Revolvers. Catalogue free. Address, Great West. Gun Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Add's True & Co., Augusta, Maine.



(This engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state.)

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

A STANDARD REMEDY
IN MANY HOMES.

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Bronchitis and all other affections of the Throat and LUNGS, it stands unrivaled and utterly beyond all competition.

IN CONSUMPTIVE CASES

It approaches so near a specific that "Ninety-five" per cent. are permanently cured where the directions are strictly complied with. There is no chemical or other ingredients to harm the young or old.

AS AN EXPECTORANT IT HAS NO EQUAL!
IT CONTAINS NO OPIUM IN ANY FORM!

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Proprietors,
CINCINNATI, O.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

"The Gift Book of the season in America,"
The London Academy calls
Lucile, Illustrated,
in its new edition, richly bound, with full gilt-edges, broad and cream-tinted octavo pages, and 160 new and exquisite illustrations by the best artists and engravers of America.

The most popular and famous Poem of modern times.
With its fascinating romance teaching an ideal heroism and nobility.
The consummate flower of advanced illustrative art in America.
In Cloth, $6; Tree-Calf or Morocco, $10.

"This Fairy Land of Child Life,"
THE GLAD YEAR ROUND

A matchless juvenile book, crowded with new colored pictures and quaint nursery rhymes, ingenious, artistic, and intensely amusing for the little ones at home ($2.50).

"A Favorite with Santa Claus."
"A Precious Treasure to the child."
"Exquisite in every detail."
"Deliciously quaint."
"We can conceive of nothing prettier for a present."—*Gazette.*
"The very ideal of true æstheticism."—*Home Journal.*

PURPLE AND GOLD.

"In the most dainty, luxurious Boston style."—*New Orleans Democrat.*
"A lovely thing for a Christmas gift."—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.* ($1.25.)

Our books are for sale by all Booksellers; or will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price. Our regular Catalogue and Catalogue of 400 Heliotype Engravings (50 cts. each), will be sent free to any address.

James R. Osgood & Co.,
BOSTON, MASS.

PEERLESS
"WILSONIA."
WILLIAM WILSON,
Medical Electrician,
465 Fulton St., Brooklyn,

May be consulted daily from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M., free of charge. "THE WILSONIA" MAGNETIC GARMENTS will cure every form of disease, no matter of how long standing. ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND CURES in Brooklyn and New York. WINTER IS UPON US. PROTECT YOURSELVES against asthma or consumption by wearing "WILSONIA" clothing. Cold feet are the precursors of endless ills that flesh is heir to. Wear the "WILSONIA" soles and avoid such danger. TAKE MEDICINE AND DIE. WEAR "WILSONIA" AND LIVE. BEWARE OF FRAUDS. Bogus garments are on the market. The "WILSONIA" is studded with metallic eyelets, showing the metals on the face. All others are frauds. Send for pamphlets containing testimonials from the best people in America who have been cured after all forms of medicine had failed. Note our addresses:
NO. 465 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.
NO. [illegible] BROADWAY, NO. [illegible] BROADWAY, NO. [illegible] THIRD AVE., NEW YORK.
NO. 44 FOURTH STREET, NEAR SOUTH EIGHTH STREET, BROOKLYN, E. D.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.
Books Make the Best Presents.
WE HAVE A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF THE
POETS,
Red Line, Full Gilt Edges,
—AT—
WONDERFULLY CHEAP PRICES,
And other Books suitable for Christmas Gifts. Send for Catalogue.
Cheapest Bookstore in the World.
MANHATTAN BOOK COMPANY,
16 West 14th St., New York.
P. O. Box 4580.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE
PICTORIAL
HISTORY OF THE WORLD
Embracing full and authentic accounts of every nation of ancient and modern times, and including a history of the rise and fall of the Greek and Roman Empires, the middle ages, the crusades, the feudal system, the reformation, the discovery and settlement of the New World, etc., etc. It contains 672 fine historical engravings, and is the most complete History of the World ever published. Send for specimen pages and extra terms to Agents. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

A. BEATTY'S PIANOFORTES—Magnificent holiday presents; square grand pianofortes, four very handsome round corners, rosewood cases, three unisons, Beatty's matchless iron frames, stool, book, cover, boxes, $222.75 to $297.50; catalogue prices, $800 to $1000; satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded, after one year's use; Upright Pianofortes, $125 to $255; catalogue prices $500 to $800; standard pianofortes of the universe, as thousands testify; write for mammoth list of testimonials. Beatty's Cabinet ORGANS, cathedral, church, chapel, parlor, $30 upward. Visitors welcome; free carriage meets passengers; illustrated catalogue (holiday edition) free. Address or call upon DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

FLORIDA! Atlantic & Gulf Coast Canal & Okeechobee Land Co. of Fla.
Issue of 50,000 Shares of $10 each at par. With bonus of 40 acres for each 10 shares, from choice lands of the "Disston purchase." OFFICES—Third and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia; 115 Broadway, N. Y., Rooms 111-113. Detailed prospectus with descriptive maps mailed free to applicants.

DIPHTHERIA!
JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT will positively prevent this terrible disease, and will positively cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives, sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure. I. S. JOHNSON & Co., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Maine.

STANDARD AMERICAN WATCHES. all styles, Gold, Silver and Nickle, Chains, &c. sent by mail or C. O. D. to be examined. Write for Catalogue to STANDARD AMERICAN WATCH CO., PITTSBURGH, PA.

WANTED—Agents everywhere to sell the best Puzzle since the "15." Just the thing for the Holidays. Send for circulars. Sample, 15 cents. ACME PUZZLE CO., P. O. Box 2658, New York, and P. O. Box 2286, Boston, Mass.

PATENTS! PENSIONS! Send stamp for instructions. PENNEBAKER, SIMPSON & Co., P. O. Box 65, Washington, D. C.

VALUABLE BOOK SENT FREE.—Address Dr. DILLINGS, Hornellsville, N. Y.

Improvements—New Styles—New Catalogue.
THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.
Whose cabinet or parlor organs have won HIGHEST HONORS AT EVERY ONE OF THE GREAT WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS FOR FOURTEEN YEARS (being the only American organs which have been found worthy of such at any), have effected MORE AND GREATER PRACTICALLY VALUABLE IMPROVEMENTS in their Organs in the LAST YEAR than in any similar period since the first introduction of this instrument by them, twenty years since; and are now offering ORGANS OF HIGHER EXCELLENCE and ENLARGED CAPACITY; also popular MEDIUM and SMALLER STYLES of IMPROVED QUALITY, and at LOWER PRICES: $22, $30, $51, $60 and upward. A NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, 36 pp., 4to., is now ready (October, 1881), fully describing and illustrating more than 100 styles of Organs. This, with net prices, and circulars containing much information about organs generally, which will be useful to every one thinking of purchasing, will be sent free and postpaid. Address MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont Street, BOSTON; 46 East 14th Street, NEW YORK; or 149 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO.

More than One Million Copies Sold!
EVERYBODY WANTS IT. EVERYBODY NEEDS IT.
258th Edition (New). Revised and Enlarged.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE or Self-Preservation. A Great Medical Treatise on Manhood; the Cause and Cure of Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physical Debility; also on the Untold Miseries arising from the Excesses of Mature Years. 300 pages, Royal 8vo. The very finest steel engravings. 125 invaluable Prescriptions for all acute and chronic diseases. Bound in beautiful French Muslin, embossed, full gilt. Price only $1.25, by mail. (New edition.)

KNOW THYSELF.
ILLUSTRATED SAMPLE, 6 CENTS. SEND NOW.

The Science of Life, or Self-Preservation, is the most extraordinary work on Physiology ever published. There is nothing whatever that the married or single of either sex can either require or wish to know but what is fully explained. In short, the book is invaluable to all who wish for good health.—*Toronto Globe.* The best medical work ever published.—*London Lancet.* A brilliant and invaluable work.—*Herald.* The gold and jeweled medal awarded the author of the Science of Life was fairly won and worthily bestowed.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.* Thousands of extracts similar to the above could be taken from the leading journals—literary, political, religious and scientific—throughout the land. The book is guaranteed to be a better medical work, in every sense, than can be obtained elsewhere for double the price, or the money will refunded in every instance.

Thousands of Copies are sent by mail, securely sealed and postpaid, to all parts of the world, every month, upon receipt of price, $1.25.

Address PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE or W. H. PARKER, M. D.,
4 Bulfinch Street, Boston, Mass.

N. B.—The author may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience.